INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXV NO. 2 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Nazi Forces Await Hitler's Final Signal

Nation Of Conscripts Ready For Action

SECRET DISPATCH OF MOBILISATION ORDERS

Defiance, Punishable Under Martial Law

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

It is reliably understood that Germany is now ready for war.

Mobilisation orders have been dispatched privately to every able-bodied man in Germany during the last three weeks.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The order requires the recipient to report himself before 8 o'clock in the morning on the first day of the declaration of general mobilisation at the area of the District Command mentioned in his private mobilisation order. Failure to comply with the order will be punishable under Martial Law.

Every conscript will be under Martial Law from the day of Mobilisation.

"KEEP IT SAFE"

Every Recipient of the Mobilisation Orders has been instructed to keep his order in safe place.

SPANISH "REDS" WARNED

"Expect Retaliation For "Palos" Incident"

BERLIN, Jan. 2.

Germany's attitude in connection with the detention of German steamer "Palos" is a subject of sharp comment.

Official "Diplomatic Correspondence" says, nobody expects the relations between the Spanish "Reds" and Germany can be allowed to develop one-sidedly so that the holding up of German ships on high seas is regarded as a fair game. But if Spanish "Reds" wish to introduce such methods, they must expect retaliation and this will remain the case until the "illegal act". of force against steamer "Palos" is made good in entirety.

EXPLAINING "SOTON" INCIDENT

Official Spanish Govt. Report

LONDON, January 2.

"A statement issued by the Spanish Embassy in London says that the Spanish Ambassador visited Foreign Office in the afternoon and delivered the official Spanish Government Report on the 'Soton' incident wherein it is stated that Koenigsberg fired two shells at 'Soton,' which was obliged to enter Santona where she ran aground. 'Soton' is now in the port in a seaworthy condition and German cruisers "Koenigsberg" and "Koeln" have arrived there.

The Spanish Ambassador pointed out the grave situation caused by the incident. "In order to face the situation, Spanish Government are obliged to instruct their fleet to protect the Spanish merchantmen with maximum efficiency of firing against all ships threatening to attack them."—Reuter.

"COWARDLY MURDER"

BERLIN, Jan. 2.

The execution of a German Lothar Guedde by "Reds" at Bilbao at the end of November is reported from a reliable source by the Salamanca correspondent of a German news agency. He states that Guedde was sentenced to death and shot after a mock trial on the ground that he was a member of the Spanish Fascist Party. Guedde gave the Nazi salute and shouted "Heil Hitler, long live Germany, long live Spain" before the shooting which has been described as "cowardly murder."—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS STRICTURES

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The reported execution of a German subject in Spain caused strong feeling in Germany. The press carries comment such as "we ask powers how long this criminal activity can passively be regarded. The Bolshevik means murder. Germany must continue to retaliate until German property returned; measures hitherto have been extremely mild."

Meanwhile an authoritative statement has been issued at Bilbao, in reply to the German Allegation that a German subject was shot after a mock trial. It says that a German named Guedde was taken prisoner on the front on 5th October. He admitted he was serving as a volunteer with nationalists, and was condemned to death. At the same time ten other accused, including a German named Eupel, and a Swiss named Kehmamm, were sentenced to life imprisonment on a charge of military rebellion.—Reuter.

Italian Troops For Rebels?

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 3.

Over 5,000 Italian troops landed at Cadiz, during the past three days from Italian warships, according to an unconfirmed report here. The troops, immediately entrained for Seville, halting at Jerez, "en route" where they were entertained by the Spanish authorities.—Reuter.

Shelled By Rebel Vessels

BAYONNE.—Over 20 shells were fired by three Insurgent vessels which pursued a French steamer five miles off Spanish coast to-day.

Government aeroplanes are now searching for Insurgent vessels.—Reuter.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

Text Of Pact Regarding Mediterranean Position

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Text of the declaration signed at Rome on Jan. 2 by the Italian Foreign Minister and the British Ambassador, concerning assurances with regard to the Mediterranean is as follows:—

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Italian Government, animated by the desire to contribute increasingly, in the interests of the general cause of peace and security, to the betterment of relations between them and between all the Mediterranean Powers, and resolved to respect the rights and interests of those Powers, recognise that freedom of entry into and exit from and transit through the Mediterranean is of vital interest, both to the different parts of the British Empire and Italy and these interests are not in any way inconsistent with each other;

Disclaim any desire to modify, or as far as they are concerned, to see modified the "status quo" as regards National Sovereignty of territory in Mediterrean area;

Undertake to respect each other's rights and interest in said area;

Both will use their best endeavour to discourage any activities liable to impair good relations which it is object of present declaration to consolidate.

This declaration is designed to further the ends of peace and is not directed against any other Power.

The text is also published of notes exchanged at Rome on Dec. 31 between the British Ambassador and the Italian Foreign Minister, wherein Count Ciano confirmed that as far as Italy was concerned the integrity of the present territories of Spain shall in all circumstances remain intact and unmodified.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH STEAMER SHELLED

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The British steamer "Blackhill" was pursued and shelled by four Insurgent trawlers, according to a statement of the Basque Government.

The incident occurred seven miles off the shore in the vicinity of Lequeitio.

The "Blackhill" escaped.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS FIRE ON BRITISH SHIP

But Shells Fall Short And "Blackhill" Escapes

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Admiralty have been officially advised that the British ship "Blackhill" reported to H. M. S. destroyer "Fearless" on 1st. January at Santander that she was fired upon by an armed insurgent trawler, the shells falling short. Thirty rounds were fired but the "Blackhill" escaped by increasing her speed.—Reuter.

"REPRISAL NUMBER TWO"

BERLIN, Jan. 2.

It is now officially admitted that two Spanish ships were concerned in the incident of German warship, namely "Aragon" with "Grafvonspee" and "Soton" with "Koenigsberg."

A communique last night reported the "Grafvonspee" incident which is believed to have occurred in the southern Spanish waters.

"Reprisal Number Two" is the heading given to-night by the official "Angriff" to the report of "Koenigsberg" fire on "Soton."

The Propaganda Ministry has confirmed both the incidents, withholding the names of the ships involved.—Reuter.

POPE'S HEALTH

Prof. Buonamon To Be Consulted

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 2.

Dr. Milani saw H. H. the Pope again in the afternoon and made no statement after his visit.

It is feared in the Vatican circles the Pope may develop symptoms of gangrene leg but this lacks official confirmation.—Reuter's Special.

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 3.

The Pope passed a restless night owing to pain in the leg, whereof Dr. Milani visited him earlier than usual. The Pope agreed that Dr. Milani should consult some noted doctor, possibly Professor Buonamon to-morrow or Tuesday.—Reuter.

German Minister's Protest To Dutch Govt.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 2.

German Minister at The Hague formally protested to the Dutch Government against the alleged theft and destruction of the Swastika flag of a German school in The Hague.

The Hague Police have placed extra guards near positions where German flags are flying in order to prevent further incidents.

It is also learned that following the "flag incident" all German pressmen have withdrawn applications for tickets to attend the royal wedding.—Reuter.

British Charge D'Affaires Goes To Valencia

MADRID, Jan. 3.

The British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Ogilvie-Forbes, together with a Military Attache, departed for Valencia.—Reuter.

FAIZPUR SESSION, A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

It Brought The National Congress Into Greater Contact With Rural India And Confounded Critics

SPLENDID DISPLAY OF UNITY

(From Our Special Representative Returned From Faizpur.)

Faizpur, a remote village in Maharashtra, will go down into the history of the Indian struggle for freedom as an important landmark. What has been talked of, and reported in newspapers for the last few days was achieved by Faizpur—it established real mass contact between the Indian National Congress and the rural people. The enthusiasm, reverence and respect with which lakhs literally flocked to that temporary city was perhaps the greatest achievement of the Congress.

Congress has been making rapid strides since 1920. Under the leadership of Gandhiji it achieved in fifteen years what might never have been done in fifty years, in ordinary circumstances, but the example set by Faizpur beats all previous records—and again the credit for it goes to that wizard, the farmer from Sabarmati and now of Shegaon—Mahatma Gandhi. To many the Village Session was a great experiment, which was bound to fail. Even Pandit Jawaharlal was doubtful about its being a success. He said as much so many words. He thought that what would be lost through holding the session in a village would be more compared to the gain that might be achieved. But he returned from Faizpur convinced of the fact that a session in a village in future had become an accomplished fact. He had become a convert to a village session within four days of his stay at Faizpur. But Gandhiji and a few other associates of his were never doubtful about the success of the session.

Critics Confounded

Though Faizpur disproved the prophecies of Congress critics. The fiftieth session of Congress showed to the world and particularly to those who are accustomed to decrying the Congress, that when the occasion demanded all Congressmen would unite and stand together whatever the differences that may divide them. To-day Congress has a definite programme on hand which demands unity among all Congressmen and one saw that clearly at Faizpur. The Socialists and Pundit Malaviya, who had vehemently opposed the Congress Cabinet at Lucknow on certain issues, joined hands with them in their clarion call to the country to vote for the Congress. The Leftists did, of course, move some amendments regarding offices, but that did not prevent them from showing and exhibiting a spirit of wholehearted co-operation. The Congress President, did not hold Congressmen and the country in suspense in announcing his Cabinet for the coming year. The sum total of the achievements at Faizpur is that all sections of Congressmen, Leftists, Rightists, Socialists, Royists and all other 'ists' have closed up their ranks and have gone back to their different provinces with only one slogan: "Full steam ahead for success at the polls".

A Glorious Success

In reviewing the achievements of Faizpur, there is every justification to trace how the fiftieth session of the Congress which was to have ended in failure—according to the critics of the Congress—ended in a glorious success. Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Karachi and other Congress sessions were no doubt successful in their own way but one should not forget that they were held in important cities while the fiftieth session was held in a small, out of the way village. Many of those villagers, probably did not know what a railway train was and most of them certainly had not seen a gathering like the Faizpur session in their lifetime. What those millions saw at Faizpur will never be forgotten by them all their lives and it will surely pass on from sire to son. That was how the Faizpur session was a great success. Shankerrao Deo and his band of tenacious workers toiled day and night to prove to the world that what was considered an impossibility could be made a possibility by resolute faith backed up with work. They proved it and all glory to them. The Reception Committee authorities seemed to have estimated the number of visitors and delegates to Faizpur to be between 50 and 75 thousand every day. They were mistaken in their estimate. The black hard soil on which Tilak Nagar was constructed became brown dust within four days due to the walking to and fro of nearly two lakhs of people every day. The number was far beyond their expectations and from Gandhiji downwards, everyone was engaged from the very first day of the open sessions in sending back all those assembled there as early as possible. Sjt. Shankerrao Deo and other Reception Committee officials actually went round on 29th morning asking visitors and delegates to 'pack up' as there was not food and water available if they stayed on. Everyone including the President of the Congress promptly obeyed those instructions and by midnight on 29th Tilak Nagar was almost empty.

The "Side Shows"

Though the Congress Session was held in a village the side activities did not minimise in number. On the contrary the number increased to nearly two-fold when compared to Lucknow. There was a large number of Conferences held beginning with the Socialist Conference and ending with Film Censorship Conference.

Exhibition

The Exhibition this year was unique in itself. It was the smallest Exhibition that has ever been held along with the Congress Session during the last fifteen years, but it was certainly

(Continued on page 2)

A CRUEL JOKE

Rumour Of Jawahar's Intended Remarriage Unfounded

SET AFLOAT BY INTERESTED PARTIES IN U. P.

"There is absolutely no truth in the news. It is more a cruel joke than anything else" was the remark of a person closely connected with the Nehru family when our representative approached him regarding the news from Allahabad that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru might remarry.

Both Mrs. Vijayaluxmi Pundit and Mrs. Krishna Hatheesingh, sisters of the Congress President, expressed surprise that such a news should at all have been published.

Certain interested parties in the United Provinces were setting afloat all sorts of rumours with ulterior motives and the above news published in the "Ajkal" was one of that type.

(Stop Press On Page 7)

Jinnah Wants No Dictation

Resents Jawahar's Utterance

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Presiding over a big meeting held this evening at Mohamed Ali Park in celebration of the 7th death anniversary of Maulana Mohamed Ali, Mr. M. A. Jinnah who arrived at Calcutta this morning said:

"The torch that was lit by Maulana Mohamed Ali 30 years ago for the uplift of the Indian Muslims was carried by him right upto the time of his death. He is now dead, but his soul is always with us guiding the onward march of 80 million Muslims of India. Let them all carry that torch and gain strength in serving the cause of India and Islam to the best of their ability".

LEAVE MUSLIMS ALONE

Dwelling on the ensuing elections, Mr. Jinnah said that he found in Bengal too much interference in Muslim affairs by Hindus and Congress. He wanted them to let alone the Muslims of Bengal. The policy of the Muslim League was not a selfish one. It was ready and willing to cooperate with any group of progressive and independent character provided its programme corresponded with that of the League. But they were not going to be camp followers of any body.

REPLY TO JAWAHAR

Continuing the speaker said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in one of his utterances had said that there were only two parties in the country—Government and Congress—and asked other parties to link up with Congress.

The speaker refused to accept that position and reminded Panditji that there was a third party in India and that was the Indian Muslims' Party. They were not going to be dictated to by any political party.

Concluding Mr. Jinnah asked the Muslims not to be misled by false promises but to follow the Muslim League programme faithfully for their welfare and uplift.—United Press.

"BLACK FLAGS" MEET JINNAH AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

At the meeting convened to commemorate the death anniversary of Mr. Mahomed Ali, when Mr. Jinnah's speech was being translated into Urdu several persons protested against the meeting being utilised for election propaganda. Order was restored and the meeting continued.

Mr. Jinnah arrived from Nagpur this morning and was received by several members of the Muslim League at Howrah Station, where a demonstration was staged by a group of Muslim with black flags."

Mr. Jinnah intends to tour Bengal for electioneering propaganda.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted an accomplished high class Sunni Muslim girl. Apply with particulars to Box No. 7535 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A girl as life companion aged 16, healthy, English Educated fair complexion, no caste restriction for a handsome Rajput Landholder of 24 years in a Rajputana State, whose annual income is rupees 15,000. Apply Box No. 7467 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted competent experienced Mistri by Contractor's Firm who can, from plans and sketches, supervise and get done new construction and repairs to buildings within estimates and at lowest current rates. Apply soon with testimonials and lowest salary wanted. 7534.

Wanted Young Lady Companion four hours a week. Must know English. Hindu or Anglo-Indian preferred, but all applications welcome. Apply with photo, terms, caste, age, etc., Box No. 7532, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Immediately Engineers capable of estimating quantities of Reinforced Concrete and building work. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7497, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Matries, Non-Matries, Lawyers, Doctors, Teachers, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Surveyors, Graduates and Engineers to consult Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (7523).

Wanted expert soapmaker and foremen for soap factory in Aden (Arabia). Candidates capable of attending to the preparation of glycerine, etc., and with administrative capacity and business acumen has immense scope. Apply to G. P. O. Box No. 378. (7522).

Wanted for Aden Stenographers, having first class knowledge of English. Apply to G. P. O. Box No. 378. (7521).

Wanted a Gujarati Graduate with past experience speaking fluent English, strong in accounts and typewriting for post of Private Secretary in noble family. Free board and lodging. Apply Box No. 7524, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: A qualified Doctor M.B. B.S. or other for whole time responsible duties of supervising and teaching. State age, qualifications, experience, specialities, references and minimum salary acceptable. Apply Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Principal, College of Dentistry, Hospital Road, Karachi. (7525)

12. TO BE LET.

To Let only for Gujarati Hindus at "Modi Building," Sandhurst Bridge, 4th floor, Flats of 3 rooms and 4 rooms for Rs. 30 and Rs. 105 respectively. (7483).

44. MEDICAL.

Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Impotence, etc., Homoeopathically cured radically. Consult:—Divine Homoeo Medical Hall, opposite Bastani, Dhobi Talao. (7518).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

St. Joseph's Academy, Dehra Dun. Conducted by the Brothers of St. Patrick (Ireland). (Managing Committee:—St. George's College, (Mussoorie.)—Will have accommodation for a limited number of Boarders from 1st February 1937. Candidates for admission must be under 15 years of age. The younger boys will be under the care of an experienced Matron. A qualified Medical Officer will attend. The school buildings are new and designed on the most modern lines. The grounds and playing fields are spacious and the situation is the most favourable in Dehra Dun, open and elevated. Full particulars are contained in the prospectus which may be had from Rev. Brother Principal, St. Joseph's Academy, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun. (4565).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7475)

67. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Business Offers—Gentleman wishes to join useful institution or social association in business way; or lucrative concern of standing as Director. Apply Box 7529, "Bombay Chronicle."

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents for Pepper Pickle, Sarsaparilla Pickle etc. Quite original lines. Only firms in food line need apply. New Era Mfg. Co., Palghat, Malabar. 7536.

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Second Hand Machinery Wanted: Small Steam Cottage, Calendering Machine with five or three rollers; Drying Cylinders with three or five copper rollers. Details to D. Chandramouli & Bros., Chirala, Guntur District. (7510)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Offers invited supply Suburban Works Ten Tons daily. Banar discards, Stalks, Leaves, Peelings, also Bagasse Sugar Refuse. Box No. 7517, "Bombay Chronicle".

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For Sale, Hire or on Long Lease— Up-to-date Studios of two units well equipped with Modern machineries and appliances of rare quality to be found in Indian Studios, Laboratory, etc., with well furnished spacious garden and Tank and two princely houses for rehearsal rooms and other blocks situated in Calcutta, is for sale, hire or on long lease. Apply to Box No. 4423, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

Six shops in the building in the New Labour Camp at Dharavi off Lady Hardinge Road, one for selling tobacco, two for selling grains, two tea shops and one for flour mill, will be put up for Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th January 1937 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
4546.

DRY ICE.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD., Mazagaon, BOMBAY, beg to advise their extensive clientele and all enquirers that the large plant installed by them in BOMBAY on the famous LINDESURTH process is now nearing completion and supplies will be available in January, 1937.

4350

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1709 of 1934.

C. PRABHUDAS & CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
NARIMAN N. KARANI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,116-9-0 with interest on Rs. 1,800 from the 16th day of November, 1934, till judgment costs of the Suit and interest on Judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of February, 1937, at eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 12th day of January 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI.

The 12th day of January, 1935.
Messrs. BENJAMIN CHHATRAPATI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4598.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Paper to the Municipal Printing Press, Trust Building, Napier Road Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1937, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on Monday the 18th January 1937.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for the supply of Paper to the Municipal Printing Press etc." addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

The Manager will, on payment of rupee one, supply forms of Tender, specifications and other particulars to anyone deputed to receive them at the Press.

B. K. WAGLE,
Test Audit Officer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1936.
4594.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
1929 a model Ford Sedan motor-car, two door, extra low pressure tyres—new Battery in good working order lying at present at Bandra.

BENNETT & CO.

LAST FEW DAYS
JANMA BHOOMI
Starring:—
DEVIKA RANI
NINTH WEEK
AT
OPERA HOUSE
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
"IZZAT" coming shortly.

THE EMPIRE
Daily, 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
TARZAN ESCAPES
with
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
THE GREATEST TARZAN PICTURE EVER FILMED
Coming Shortly
"DODSWORTH"
THE FILM YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR!
Book written by the Nobel Prize Winner
SINCLAIR LEWIS
Scenario by the Pulitzer Prize Winner
SIDNEY HOWARD.
Produced by the famous
SAMUEL GOLDWYN.
"DODSWORTH"
with
WALTER HOUSTON
RUTH CHATTERTON
Coming Shortly

MenMadeYoung
Vigour Increased In 24 Hours
If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists

FAIZPUR SESSION, A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

(Continued from page 1.)

on eof the most successful and on his success Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta and his co-workers may well congratulate themselves. It was possibly the first Exhibition where things that were available within the East Khandesh District were exhibited, apart from a few Village Industries products from other parts of the country. Villagers were called upon to see, in Gandhiji's words, what they had been seeing all the year round in their own villages but through a new vision. The cows and stud bulls which were on view, were certainly the best that had so far been shown to the townDwellers. Two of the stud bulls which were very young but yet enormous in their size easily put to shame those two famous ones of New Delhi!

The Hosts

Some of the prominent features that contributed towards the great success that Faizpur Session of the Congress achieved may be described in greater detail.

Women volunteers of the Reception Committee had gone round the villages within a radius of fifty miles from Faizpur carrying the message of the Congress and practically every family strived to save fifteen or twenty rupees to be spent during the Congress week for weren't they the hosts in either sense of the word) of the National Congress? Groups of villagers with their womenfolk and children, dressed in their holiday best, began walking the distance towards Faizpur from the 20th onwards and by about 24th nearly 50 thousand villagers had gathered round about Tilak Nagar. The biting cold did not deter them. They were the most disciplined crowd seen by me at any Congress session during the last ten years. They slept in the open. ate what little they had brought with them and during day wandered about in every part of Tilak Nagar. They would either go and wait near Gandhiji's hut or outside the Leaders' camp. Time was of no consequence; nor did the weather matter to them. They would wait for hours in the hot sun or in biting cold till they saw either Gandhiji or any other of the leaders while they came out. That was enough. They had achieved their purpose of having 'darshan' of the champions of their cause.

The Gulf That Was Not

Gandhiji is out of the Congress. He is not a member of the Congress, henco not a delegate. A river bed separated his camp from Tilak Nagar. But the river was dried up, the gulp merely formal. And nothing prevented Congress leaders from crossing over to his camp dozens of times every day. There was not a single Congress leader of repute who did not deem it his first duty after arrival at Tilak Nagar to cross the river bed to wait on Gandhiji. Gandhiji himself came to Tilak Nagar twice or thrice daily. He would either come to make a minute study of one or the other industry in the Exhibition or to supervise the sanitation arrangements. The Exhibition, the sanitary arrangements in Tilak Nagar and the construction of the Nagar were under his supervision, as he himself admitted more than once. One is certainly entitled to the impression that nothing of importance happened in Tilak Nagar without his supervision. He even attended the open session of the Congress as a visitor and was almost the first to address the vast gathering after the President. He went up to the rostrum to proclaim to the world that the Village Congress was a success beyond the expectations of many of the critics but not beyond his own expectations. Before he got down from the rostrum he warned the Congress that they would not be able to get freedom if they ignored his constructive programme placed before the country 16 years ago.

Volcanoes Not Extinct

The other veterans who contributed towards the success of the Congress were Fundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the latter of whom addressed the Congress after eight years and made an impressive speech in Marathi. Both these leaders told those assembled in their own language what the Congress stood for and what it sought to bring to the tarving millions of India. It was ust a reminder that these two canoes were not extinct.

As Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel remarked in the open session, this session of the Congress passed far too many resolutions. He particularly stressed the importance of the resolution that he himself moved, the one regarding the elections. Pandit Jawaharlal later justified the necessity of passing so many resolutions. This time the the Congress passed no less than 21 resolutions. But there was full dress debate only on one resolution and the rest of them that were not moved from the Chair—majority of the resolutions were moved from the Chair—were formally moved and seconded, more with a view to explain to the gathering the implications of the resolutions than anything else.

The Congress Socialists at Faizpur had certainly gathered greater strength than at Lucknow but their performance was not very striking. They, of course, did not have the opportunities in the open session as they had at Lucknow, as the President was literally racing with time and cut short all unnecessary speech-making.

The Old Guard

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad were the only two from the "Old Guard" who made very powerful speeches in the Subjects Committee. The Moulana is as eloquent, powerful and logical to-day as he was fifteen years ago and the single speech that he made in the Subjects Committee will certainly be remembered for a long time.

Rajen Babu made his usual very effective and forceful speeches in piloting the main resolutions before the Congress. His reply to Mr. Dange's amendment to his resolution was on par with the reply he gave at Lucknow to the Socialist amendment. It was more an offensive against anything aimed against Gandhism than anything else. He said that he and his colleagues did not understand the implications of the amendment. They were not accustomed to any other language which was not in vogue in Congress during the last fifteen years. They did not find those new words in their dictionary and did not understand the words that were being used

One of the outstanding incidents that occurred during the Congress Week was the heroic feat of the volunteer from Maharashtra who risked his life to uphold the prestige of the Reception Committee and, of course, of the Indian National Flag. Rajput, that twenty-year-old young man, came forward to do the very thing which was considered almost impossible by all those hundred thousand people who had assembled on Sunday morning in front of the amphitheatre to do honour to the National Flag. The rope had fallen away from the pulley. It could not be hoisted half-mast. To reach the top, eighty feet from the ground meant a challenge to death. The Reception Committee officials were in a dilemma and this boy offered to die—if it came to it—to save the honour of the Flag. He saved it with credit to himself and the Congress. His was the spirit that was evident, in possibly in a smaller degree—among ninety per cent. of those who had assembled there. That is the part of the achievement of the village Congress. Imagine the impressions that was left by that youth on the lakh and odd villagers who had assembled there!

The President And The Harmonium

One might also mention some of the incidents which provided the lighter side of the occasion.

On the day the Subjects Committee commenced its deliberations at 2 p.m. the Reception Committee authorities had arranged that the proceedings should commence with the singing of songs. Jawaharlalji entered the Pandal in time. On his entering, he found two girls standing in front of the microphone and the harmonium about to be played. One or two notes were also struck. Pandit immediately asked those people to stop singing, particularly the playing of the harmonium. In a tone peculiar to himself he exclaimed "Is there no reception Committee official here? What is all this?" pointing at the harmonium and the girls, "what is the agenda of the Reception Committee? I have nothing about singing and dancing on my agenda. I want to know whether it is on the agenda of the Reception Committee". The singing stopped immediately. Sjt. Gadgil sent for Sjt. Shankerrao Deo who came and explained the position to the President. In the meanwhile the President reconciled himself to the position as most of the members of the Subjects Committee seemed to want the harmonium. He allowed the singing to go on. Those who knew Panditji's views on the harmonium were not taken by surprise by his sudden objection.

"I will finish Russia and the world within five minutes" replied Mr. T. Prakasam to the President, in the Subjects Committee. Mr. Prakasam went on to explain what Marx thought about office acceptance while supporting the Working Committee's resolution on Elections and Constituent Assembly. His assertion that Marx was in favour of acceptance of office was received with ironical applause. After he had finished his speech Mr. Dange remarked Mr. Prakasam could buy Marx's letters that were being sold outside. The President added "you better make a present of them to Mr. Prakasam."

"I Am Surprised, I Am Astounded....."

It has been asserted by critics of the Congress that a few leaders at the top get the Congress do what they like. This was believed by the zealous way in which delegates wanted to guard their rights. The President put from the Chair in the open session in the resolution authorising the A.I.C.C. to decide upon the dates for the future sessions of the Congress. A couple of delegates got up in their seats to protest against this procedure. It was the right of the delegates to decide the dates and not of the A.I.C.C. The President withdrew the resolution and it was formally moved by Mr. Gadgil with a minor but important change that the A.I.C.C. shall decide the dates for the next session of the Congress. Even on this there was opposition. After some speeches the resolution was put to vote and carried by a vast majority. A few who opposed wanted a poll and only got his criptic reply from the President "I am surprised; I am astounded; I am astonished". The President went on with the next item without paying any further heed to the demand for poll.

Feeding On Gram —On Dust!

On more occasions than at Lucknow, the Congress President was informal in his conversation with the members of the Subjects Committee wherever he could afford to do so without conpromising the dignity of the House. "Let us wait for our veterans to come", he remarked on the 29th, when the first A.I.C.C. meeting was held and the members of the Old Guard had not yet come in time. He asked the members how they liked the village sessions. Some said they liked it immensely and were impressed by it while others said they were not. Some remarked there ought to have been better feeding arrangements and some others complained that they had to go without food for three days. Pandit Jawaharlal said "For village sessions, if nothing else, lot of fried gram should be provided so that there might be no complaint regarding feeding arrangements". When Sjt. Sampurnand remarked about feeding Sardar Vallabhbhai said, "It was certainly better than at Lucknow and Jawaharlalji added "Let me and you at least not complain about feeding arrangements, we gave only dust".

No Ladies Here

"Ladies and Gentlemen", commenced Mr. Dutt Muzmdar in addressing the Subjects Committee but was promptly stopped by the President, who said that he did not see any ladies. The speaker had to begin addressing "Comrade Chairman, Sisters and Brothers". Similar incidents occurred more than once at Lucknow. The President has his own definite views even on the way that gatherings are addressed.

The last but not the least important was the victory that the Press in India achieved at Faizpur. The Reception Committee authorities had decided to collect five rupees each from Press representatives to attend the Subjects Committee and the open sessions All the Press representatives, irrespective of the newspapers they belonged to, joined hands in protesting against the introduction of a system, which would have serious repurcussions if put into force. The Congress Working Committee agreed with the Press representatives' views and the Reception Committee had to change its views at the last moment and issue passes free.

KATHIAWAR WORKERS TO CONFER

BARODA, Jan. 3.

Efforts are in progress to call a conference of prominent workers of Kathiawar at Amreli, Wadhwan Camp or Rajkot to study the currents and cross-currents of Kathiawar politics.

The question of holding a session of the Kathiawar Political Conference may also be considered at the Conference because there is complete lull in the political activities of the Kathiawar States for the last six years.—United Press.

Upper India Chamber President

CAWNPORE, Jan. 3.

Mr. Horsman, Managing Director Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Cawnpore has been elected President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, for the year 1937. The annual general meeting of the Chamber will be held on February 26.—A. P.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Problems Of Rail-Road Competition

Preservation Of Motor Car Essential In Interests Of Public And Commerce

By M. P. GANDHI

The question of rail-road competition is now engaging the serious attention of the Central Legislature, the public and the Government of India. Due to the Railways having deficit budgets, for years past, the question of setting their house in order, and of reducing or eliminating this charge on the general revenue of the country has begun to receive the active consideration of the Railway Board and the various railways. Road competition is alleged to be largely responsible for the working of the railways at a loss. Individual Railways have also interested themselves in this question and although they state that they have no desire to destroy road transport which has its functions to fulfil in the economic life of the country, they do object to "ill-advised and uneconomic" competition which prevails at the present time and which, they feel, while being of temporary pecuniary advantage to a few individual merchants and traders, brings no lasting benefit and is injurious not only to the Railways and the community at large but to the interests of road transport itself. They feel that road transport cannot be expected to develop along sound and healthy line as long as existing conditions continue. The East Indian Railway, for instance, feel that the rates and fares charged by road are in most cases "uneconomical" from the transport stand-point, and that it is due to the irresponsibility and inexperience of the individuals engaged in such activities. The Railway also feels that they are obliged in the public interest to maintain a high standard of service and are subject to stringent regulations in providing for the safety and comfort of passengers and employees and in their general conduct as public carriers. Due to this feeling the Railways have been pressing for some time past for the control and effective supervision of road transport. As a consequence of this the Motor Vehicles Act Amendment Bill was introduced in the Assembly in August, 1936.

A LURID PICTURE.

His Excellency the Viceroy in opening the session of the Transport Advisory Council a few months ago remarked that the Railways contributed greatly to the economic development of the country, that the system has been of great benefit to agriculturists and that if the tendency of the gravitation of the traffic belonging to the Railways to the Motor Lorry is allowed to develop without check, it must definitely give rise to a situation in which so considerable a part of more profitable traffic would have been transferred from rail to road that the Railways will be driven in their attempt to maintain solvency to recast the system of rates to the detriment of those classes of traffic least able to carry any increased charge for transportation. His Excellency also painted a lurid picture of a very serious dislocation of the whole commercial structure, and added that upon agriculture the effect of such a revolution would be most damaging and as regards sale-ability of certain types of produce probably, lethal. There appears a considerable misapprehension in regard to this question. No section of the commercial community and the public would ever desire to handicap the Railways in their legitimate sphere of activity, but the remedy for improvement in the financial position of the Railways surely does not lie in stifling or throttling motor competition, by imposing legislative handicaps in their way. The situation can be met effectively if the Railways consider the question of reduction in the existing rates of freight and of passenger-fares as by this alone it will be possible for them to carry traffic which more naturally belongs to them. It must be observed that it is not only in the case of commodities having small volume and bearing high rates that the traffic has passed from Railways to motor lorries. It is well-known that several bulky goods which are charged low freights are carried by Motor lorries for long distances. Even cotton for instance is being carried from various places in the Punjab to long distances and this is possible only because the Railways do not adjust the rates of freight suitably and do not give facilities which the Motor lorries give. During the last decade, there has been a considerable fall in the prices of commodities and even then the Railway freights continue in many cases at the old rigid rate and thus the percentage of the cost of transportation has evidently increased. Such complaints have been repeatedly made and brought to the attention of the Government by representative and influential public bodies like the Calcutta Indian Chamber, Bombay Millowners' Association, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, etc.

GREATER FACILITIES

In regard to passenger service too, the motor lorries give greater

(Continued in column 3.)

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY IN TRAVANCORE

Merchants' Chamber Chairman On Situation

The following are some extracts from the Presidential address of Mr. S. Krishna Iyer at the fourth annual general meeting of the Alleppey Chamber of Commerce:

"On the whole, I am happy to be able to report that the dark days of depression are over and that we are well on the up-swing towards better economic conditions. But war clouds are gathering in the sky and expansion programmes have to slow down.

EXTERNAL TRADE

"Coming to the subject of external trade, complete figures are not yet available for the year 1111 M.E. The year 1110 M.E. (1934-35) marks an improvement in external trade by Rs. 2,21,04,350, the total value coming to Rs. 16,22,17,762.

IMPORTS

"Import returns however show surprising figures. From 1105 M.E. to 1109 M.E. imports declined by Rs. 3,06,94,792 while 1110 M.E. shows an improvement from 1109 M.E. by Rs. 1,62,35,223. Rice and paddy show an increase of over a crore and twenty lakhs of rupees, and compared with 1108 almost a cent per cent increase. This marked difference might be attributed to failure of crops, increased consumption consequent on restarting of work in Rubber Estates, dumping of cheap rice and increasing of purchasing power. It has to be noted that there was no such failure of crops as to account for such a phenomenal increase.

PRODUCE:—TEA

"In spite of restriction demand has not over-taken production. We have lost ground in Germany. Germany insists on the Indian exporter of tea buying three times its value of German goods. France gets its supply from French Indo-China which has not joined the restriction scheme. Russian imports have declined.

RUBBER

"World stocks have gone down and prices have advanced. Though separate quotas have been allotted to Burma and India, Burma is now allowed to export to India without a certificate of origin. It has thus a double advantage, and to that extent South India, i.e., Travancore is a loser. Till separation of Burma from India (1937) nothing can be done. This Chamber has made a representation on the subject. The opening of the Dunlop Factory at Calcutta to be soon followed up by Good-Year, assures a sure market for all South Indian rubber. It is worthy of note that Kottayam is now the centre of the rubber trade in India.

COCOANUTS

Prices have improved, owing mainly to shortage of crop consequent on adverse seasons and neglect of cultivation following low prices. I have discussed the politico-economic position at length last year and pleaded for a fixed import duty of about Rs. 100 a ton of copra. In course, I observed, that there must be a closer 'liaison' between the Travancore Government and the Commerce Department of the Government of India. So long as our import tariff is to be based on that of the Government of India, we are entitled to claim a voice in its councils. In Federation lies an easy solution of the problem."

(Continued from column 2.)

facilities than the Railways. Thus it can be seen that the Railways have largely to thank themselves for the loss of traffic. Even with the present astounding high rates of freight, the Railways are contemplating an increase in the rates instead of reducing them. While the commercial community and the public would not encourage "uneconomic" competition between Motor Lorries and the Railways they cannot help feeling that the existence of a competitor would bring out the best in both and make it possible for each to serve its clients better. If by any artificial means, motor competition is annihilated, the Railways will be in the position of monopolists and be unwilling to consider the question of giving even the present facilities and inducements to the public. It is, therefore, in the public interest to maintain this alternative form of transport by road which incidentally is responsible for providing honourable employment for hundreds of thousands of people, drivers, mechanics, conductors, etc., and in which investments of a large number of people are made. It should also be remembered that motor transport contributes handsomely to the Revenues of the State, its contribution being estimated to be above Rs. 10 crores per year.

IMPARTIAL OUTLOOK NEEDED.

Various commercial bodies, the Bengal Bus Syndicate, and several members of the Assembly have expressed their strong opposition to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act Amendment Bill which has been circulated for expression of public opinion, much against the wishes of the Government who wanted to enact it into law during the 1936 September Sessions of the Assembly. The new amendments seek to penalise Motor Transport by the imposition of stringent conditions, by adding to the cost of operation e.g. authorised stations for regular taking up and of setting down of passengers, compulsory insurance, fixing charges for carriage of passengers, issue of road service permits etc., and thus to divert traffic from its normal channel to the Railways. This is a very drastic piece of legislation, and if allowed to be enacted into law, will have very far-reaching repercussions on movement of raw materials from fields to factories, of goods from manufacturing centre to areas of consumption, and transport of passengers too. The Railways should not be allowed to tackle the problem of improving the financial position from the wrong end, by imposing handicaps on a rival system of transport, but should be compelled to put their house in order by effecting drastic economies, increasing efficiency, reducing freights, etc. It is unjust and inequitable to curb one service for bolstering up another. The Government should not take a partisan attitude but maintain a neutral and impartial outlook allowing each service to exist on its own merits, and permitting the public to choose whatever method appears to offer greater convenience, comfort, and advantages.

Indian Wood CHALLENGES Steel Concrete

Forest Research Institute Claims Durable Qualities For Treated Timber

That Indian wood can challenge steel and concrete even for some of the heaviest type of modern structural construction and still hold its own, is the claim made by the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, as a result of certain successful researches in wood preservation.

Wood, it is said can be made to last specially when preserved under pressure with a suitable antiseptic, for a long period of time—longer in most cases than the economic life of the structures. Treated wood requires no periodical protective treatment necessary in the case of iron or carbon steel which, for the same weight, is not stronger than wood, but, on the contrary, is much more expensive. In this case of concrete, the strength of which in compression is the only strength worth considering, it is five or six times as heavy as wood for the same degree of strength. Two recent important developments have made probably wood the most economical and up-to-date structural material known at the present day. The first relates to the improved types of timber joints which now enable the engineer to obtain practically the full strength of the members at the joint in fabricated work like roof trusses. The second is the present day inexpensive but very efficient and permanent methods of preserving woods.

CHEAP AND DURABLE

For the same strength, steel and concrete, the Institute says, cost about five times as much as when used in the round form and 2½ times as much when used in the square form. For obtaining the same strength, wood and steel are of equal weight, but concrete is about five times as heavy, which means that the load on and hence the cost of foundations have to be increased proportionately. If treated timber structures can be expected to give a conservative minimum life of only 25 years, steel and concrete structures cannot be more economical even in the long run than treated wood structures if they cost initially more than one half times as much.

The case for wood is presented in a booklet entitled "Wood's challenge to Steel and Concrete" just issued from the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. The booklet explains how there is scope for the use of treated wood practically in every type of mechanical engineering construction, including highway bridges, buildings, and aeroplanes hangars.

ROLE OF DESIGNERS IN INDUSTRY

Professor Constable On The Difficulties Of His Trade

The Designs and Industries Association held its annual dinner at the Cafe Royal recently. Sir Fredrick Marquis, president, was in the chair.

Professor W. G. Constable, submitting the toast of "The Association," said that it was not as easy as might appear to find work for the first-rate designers in industry. Quite apart from the fact that in certain industries manufacturers' standards were not those of artists, there were considerable technical and financial difficulties, such as the laying down of new plant which production of new design on a large scale involved. Artists were not always fully aware of the technical limitations imposed by industrial needs and processes. There was too great a tendency in this country to-day to take good design as being expensive. If art and industry were to get on terms with each other in trades other than luxury trades, this idea must be eliminated. Certain of the art schools needed overhauling, and the education must be a more deliberate training in design in terms of material and the machine on which it was to be carried out. Education of the manufacturer started too often with the idea that art was something one added to the finished product. They must be made to realize that good design was worth paying for. As to the education of the consumer, a creation of a standard of taste and knowledge through an environment was of the first importance.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

over 95 per cent. of the timber that is required in practically any wood using industry is included within the limits of size of small dimension stock.

In an actual survey of timber used in wood industry in America, it was revealed that only 1 per cent is employed in over 5 inches width or thickness, and over 8 feet in length. Again, over 50 per cent. of the timber used in American wood industries was found to be less than four inches square and two feet long. It would, therefore, appear that there is a very large field for the use of small dimension stock in wood industries. The manufacturer of such stock requires the most elementary skill and only the poorer grades of timber.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION.

The skilled village carpenter or village turner can make the more complicated or finished forms of small dimension stock like bent or curved stock for felloes or tonga rims, certain toys, sporting goods, and also turned articles such as ornamental legs for chairs, beds, etc., toys, chessmen, wood tops, yo-yo, cups, etc. Already there are dotted throughout the country several villages where there are professional wood turners who even now turn out articles of excellent finish with comparatively simple and crude locally made tools.

In order that the industry may succeed it should be organized on a co-operative basis. For the guidance of and facilitating the villager to find a ready sale for the product of his labour, a liaison salesman who could be trained at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, may be provided. The villager should be saved the worry of finding a market for the small dimension stock he produces. He should be taught to produce sizes and shapes that would find ready sales in the towns and cities. Details are given in the pamphlet of several possible standard sizes that may be expected to command a ready market.

By the inauguration of a scheme like the one proposed, not only will the timber waste be reduced to a minimum but also remunerative employment found for the villager for his spare time. As the material will be manufactured with inexpensive rural labour from waste timber, it should be easily able to compete with such stock cut in towns and cities by expensive labour from costly large-sized logs. There would be no danger of competition from machines as no machine can rival man for the exercise of the necessary judgment in cutting crooked logs at proper places and cutting out defective timbers with the minimum of waste.

Wood Work As A New Rural Industry

Forest Research Institute Commends Practical Industrial Scheme

Wood-working offers possibilities of a new rural industry, and the Indian villager who has generally no work to do when the field season is over, might have in it a suitable spare time occupation.

This is the idea which the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun commends to all those interested in rural development, in one of their booklets entitled "Manufacture of Small Dimension Stock: A New Rural Industry", in which an outline is also given of the scheme on which this idea is worked out.

The possibilities consist in the manufacture of what is called "small dimension stock" by practically unskilled labour in rural areas, for which no greater capital investment is required than is necessary for the purchase of a hand saw and a wood axe. His skill and sound commonsense, and the frugality of which the average illiterate Indian villager is capable of will be his greatest capital assets in starting on this new venture.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In Germany, Austria, Czecnoslovakia and Holland, to mention a few only among the European countries, the use of small dimension stock has become extensive. Japan has followed suit and she is importing into India small dimension stock for packing cases and crates. She has been making tennis rackets with small waste pieces of different timbers. In other countries, in France, Germany and Japan, for instance, farmers engage themselves on the manufacture of "small dimension stock" during about six months of the year when they have not much work in the fields. The Indian peasant may also follow suit and make the best use of his time which otherwise goes waste.

The expression "small dimension stock" originated in the United States of America. It refers to wood pieces of different standard sizes, generally varying in thickness and width between 1/2" and 6" and in length up to 8 feet. This stock has a ready market in towns and cities where wood-working factories and workshops, including turneries, may be already located. The stock may be straight or rectangular in cross section, or it may be curved or bent and may be of different cross sectional and longitudinal dimensions. In more general terms, small dimension stock is wood planking of small sizes that can be cut from slabs and trimmings, or pieces from small logs or branches of different irregular sizes.

IN INDIA.

In India, the small dimension stock idea is already current, although only in an embryonic form (e.g. in wheel parts and bedlegs), but a more scientific, systematic and extensive production of small dimension stock has enormous potentialities for the reduction of timber waste to a minimum, and for the starting of a new rural industry of far-reaching importance.

Some of the more important wood industries that can employ small dimension stock on a large scale are the manufacture of (1) agricultural implements like ploughs, (2) tonga and cart spokes, and their parts; wheel barrows, trucks, motor car bodies and wheels, etc.; (3) boxes, crates, barrels, poultry coops, sign and advertising boards, patterns, templates, tubs, water tanks, etc.; (4) sporting goods like the tennis and badminton rackets, hockey sticks and cricket bats, poles, etc.; (5) chairs, benches, stools, bookshelves, tables and other articles of furniture, etc.; (6) handles of brushes, brooms, cross-arms for electric poles, garden and machine tools, etc.; (7) shuttles, spools, and bobbins, woodenware and novelties, toys, patterns, flasks, etc.; (8) small machines like spinning wheels, weaving machines, framework for sugarcane crushers, etc.; (9) doors, windows, ventilators, panel as well as trellis partitions, wall-brackets, shingles, casing for electric work and house-building components; and (10) miscellaneous small-sized wood-ware like door knobs, parts of indoor games, like chessmen, draughts, etc., curtain-rods, shoe-lasts, paper-weights, blotters, cuts and saucers, and also articles for which blanks are required to enable manufacture on a large scale in automatic or semi-automatic machines.

SOURCES OF RAW MATERIAL.

There are various sources of raw material for the manufacture of small dimension stock. Small and irregular pieces of timber left over during conversion of large logs into sleepers, building timber and also branch wood are important sources. Such pieces are now usually consigned to the fire. Practically any kind of wood, hard wood or soft wood, which is available in the forests will be suitable. The villager can purchase crooked and knotty logs from the neighbouring forest and after cutting out the defective portions he can make the best grades of small dimension stock. The north-west of Bombay Presidency, in the Central Provinces, Bihar and the Central Indian States the trees are of stunted growth so that the boles are usually crooked. Such logs fetch at present a very low price. There is also the branch wood of timbers like "Shisham." Use can be made of all these.

It is no exaggeration to say that

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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London 'Trio' As League Leaders

TEAMS DEPLETED OWING TO INJURIES

Several Players Perform Hat-trick

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The football teams must be glad that the holiday season is over and are mostly very tired from long travel. The teams have been depleted as a result of injuries.

The London trio, Arsenal, Charlton and Brentford (that order seem firmly entrenched) head the League, the one with Chelsea miles behind, while in the Second Division, Fulham, Tottenham and Westham bunched together in the middle table.

The Southern Section teams were evenly spread out with Millwall among leaders.

They Make 4 Goals Each

To-day, 561,000 saw the matches, the largest attendance being 48,000 at Highbury. Payne (Luton) Chadwick (Newport) scored four goals each.

The following performed hattrick: Stephenson (Luton) Morrison (Tottenham) Ward (Port Vale) Brallisford (Darlington) Mortimer (Accrington).

Scoring for Tranmere, Tom Warning a former England Leader registered twohundredth League goal.

Blackpool's Defeat

Blackpool's defeat to-day was not surprising for Westham was a stronger team than the League position suggests. Blair (Blackpool) put through own goal in the first minute, then Simpson scored for Westham before the interval. On resumption, Blackpool pressed but Foxall scored for Westham.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 1, Huddersfield 1. Birmingham 0, Chelsea 0. Brentford 2, Everton 2. Grimsby 3, Bolton 1. Leeds 2, Stoke 1. Liverpool 1, Charlton 2. Manchester United 2, Derby 2. Middlesbrough 2, Portsmouth 2. Preston 2, Sunderland 0. Sheffield Wednesday 1, Wolverhampton 3. West Bromwich 2, Manchester City 2.

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford 2, Barnsley 1. Burnley 3, Chesterfield 1. Bury 0, Coventry 4. Doncaster 2, Plymouth 1. Fulham 5, Nottingham Forest 2. Leicester 1, Blackburn 0. Newcastle 4, Sheffield United 0. Norwich 2, Tottenham 3. Southampton 2, Aston Villa 2. Swansea 3, Bradford City 0. Westham 3, Blackpool 0.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Aldershot 0, Brighton 1. Bristol City 4, Bristol Rovers 1. Clapton Orient 1, Exeter 0. Gillingham 2, Watford 1. Luton 3, Cardiff 1. Millwall 1, Northampton 0. Newport 6, Southend 2. Notts County 1, Reading 0, Swindon 3, Bournemouth 1. Torquay 1, Queenspark Rangers 1. Walsall 1, Crystal Palace 0.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION.)

Accrington 5, New Brighton 0. Chester 2, Rochdale 2. Crewe 4, Barrow 1. Halifax 6, Carlisle 1. Mansfield 1, York 2. Oldham 3, Hull 1. Port Vale 4, Gateshead 2. Rotherham 2, Darlington 4. Southport 2, Lincoln 1. Stockport 2, Wrexham 0. Tranmere 1, Hartlepools 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION.)

Arbroath 4, Queen of South 0. Celtic 4, Queenspark 0. Dundee 1, Hearts 0. Dunfermline 2, Aberdeen 2. Falkirk 5, Kilmarnock 0. Hibernians 3, St. Johnstone 3. Motherwell 9, Albion 1. Partick 0, Rangers 1. St. Mirren 1, Hamilton 2. Third Lanark 0, Clyde 2.—Reuter.

England Beat Rest

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Union rules:—

England 16, Rest 0 (at Twickenham). Bedford 34, Rosslyn Park 3. Blackheath 11, U. S. Portsmouth 17. Bristol 5, Cardiff 3. Gloucester 29, Londonscottish 13. Richmond 6, Bath 6. St. Bart's Hospital 3, Harlequins 3. Swansea 10, Leicester 3. Old Merchant Taylors 16, Guys Hospital 5. Police Union 19, Royal Air Force 0. Bradford 14, Birkenheadpark 14. Crosskeys 3, First Welsh Regiment 0, Northampton 6, Coventry 0. Plymouth Albion 3, Redruth 3. Sale 0, Llanelly 23. Glasgow Whig School 13, Edinburgh Academical 5. Welsh International Trial Probables 18, Possibles 6 (at Cardiff).—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Barrow 7, Hunslet 16. Broughton 23, St. Helens 5. Castleford 0, Wigan 7. Dewsbury 2, Newcastle 5. Huddersfield 23, Hull Kingston Rovers 2. Hull 0, Liverpool 0. Leeds 3, Bradford 5. Leigh 10, Streatham and Micham 6. Rochdale 0, Swinton 8. Salford 5, Oldham 2. St. Helens Recreation 21, Bramley 12. Wakefield 9, Keighley 3. Warrington 18, Batley 3. Widnes 9, Halifax 2. York 27, Featherstone 12.

RALLY OF EMPIRE YOUTH

To Commemorate Coronation Service In Westminster Abbey

LONDON. (By Air Mail.)

The Coronation of King George the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth is to be made the occasion for knitting together in bonds of closest friendship the youth of Britain and the Empire.

On Wednesday May 19—a week after the Coronation an Empire service of youth will be held in Westminster Abbey which will still be in all its Coronation setting.

This service will be attended by between 8,000 and 9,000 youths aged 16 to 18. The sermon will be preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It is hoped that representatives of the Free Churches will take part.

Arrangements for the service are yet in the preliminary stages, but the organisers hope that the King and Queen or some representatives of the Royal Family will attend this gathering of the future citizens of the Empire.

The onerous task of preparing for this gathering has been undertaken by the Dean of Westminster (Dr. Foxley Norris).

He gave an outline to Reuter of the project, which may develop into a permanent organisation to look after the welfare of the youth of the Empire.

The suggestion, he said, originated from Canada. The idea was to get representatives from the universities, public schools, secondary schools, and such movements as Toc. H. and the Boy Scouts, and from every part of the Empire.

Westminster Abbey would at the time be in the possession of the Office of Works, but they and the Coronation Executive Committee had agreed to the service being held at 4 p.m. on May 19.

SERVICE FOR ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury would be the preacher, and it was hoped that leading representatives of the Free Churches would take part in the service, which would be broadcast to the Empire.

He hoped the Archbishop of Westminster would see his way to co-operate by having a service of Roman Catholics at the same time in Westminster Cathedral.

They were to suggest that services should be held in Cathedrals in different parts of the Empire at the same time as the service in Westminster Abbey.

A rally of youth would also be held in the Albert Hall.—Reuter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (19.97m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.), GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. 'Empire Magazine'. No. 20. A weekly review of things at Home. Edited by Pascoe Thornton. 8-2 p.m. A Ballad Concert. 8-30 p.m. 'Yesterday and To-morrow'. A talk by Lord Ponsonby. 8-46 p.m. Variety. 9-0 p.m. Cinema Organ Recital. 9-15 p.m. The Third Cricket Test Match: Australia v. England. An account of the third day's play by Alan Kippax, from Melbourne (in collaboration with the Australian Broadcasting Commission.) 9-30 p.m. A Sonata Recital. 10-0 p.m. The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 10-50 p.m. 10-20 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 Close down.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 m. 9565 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. A Programme of Indian Music. Prof. Krishna Shankar Krishna, Ganpat Rao Gosain, Siddiq and Party, Master Khan. 8-30 a.m. Tarabai of Gadag. In Light Songs. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 9-30 a.m. Close down. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Melange Musicale (Columbia Records.) 5-30 p.m. A Variety Concert. The Students of the Indian School of Music. Conducted by Prof. B. R. Deodhar. 6-15 p.m. Talk (Gujerati): "The Scout Jamboree." K. B. Godrej. 6-30 p.m. Recorded Film Hits. (H. M. V. Records) Songs from: "Manzil". "Manamohan". "Janmabhumi." 7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. Pandit Lakshmanrao Oghale. 7-30 p.m. Ahmed Dilawar. In Gazal and Qawalis. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Talk (English): "Mohenjo-Daro: Centre of Astronomical Studies." By Fr. H. Heras, S. J. 9-15 p.m. The News. 9-30 p.m. A Recital of English Folk Songs. (A BBC Recorded Programme). 9-50 p.m. Music Hall Memories. (A chat by George Robey). (A BBC Recorded Programme.) 10-0 p.m. SB A Piano Recital. Olga Athaide. 10-30 p.m. SB A Violoncello Recital. E Verga.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres. 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

12-36 p.m. SB Time Signal. A Recital of H. M. V. Records. By Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. 1-16 p.m. SB Talk (English): "Industrial Development." No. 1. History of the Coal Industry in India. By C. A. Innes. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 p.m. A Broadcast for School Students. Talks: "The King's English" No. 4. By Prof. Anath Nath Bose. "Rudiments of Citizenship." By Nripen Chatterjee. 2-6 p.m. Modern Bengali Song. Bani Kanta Guha. 2-21 p.m. Talk: "In Search of the Unknown." By Upendra Nath Bhattacharya. 2-36 p.m. Violin Recitals. Ram Chandra Mohanta. 2-51 p.m. Talk: "Sacred places of India." No. 1. Proyag. By Bishnu Sarma. 5-6 p.m. A Broadcast for Rural Areas. 5-36 p.m. Dhole Lahara. Parban Biswas. 5-46 p.m. Classico-Modern Song. Dhiren Adhikari. 5-56 p.m. Modern Bengali Song. Narayan Chandra Adhikari. 6-6 p.m. Indian Theatrical Programme. "Jhakmari." By Abinash Ganguli. Presented by Betar Natookey Dal. 8-6 p.m. SB Talk: "Child-Psychology." No. 1. The Child's Behaviour. By Dr. Surhit Mitra, Professor of Experimental Psychology, Calcutta University. 8-21 p.m. SB Kheyal (Malkosh.) Jnanendra Prosad Goswami. 8-41 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 8-46 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-1 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 9-6 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-21 p.m. SB An Orchestral Programme. The Czech Philharmonic Orchestra. Slavonic Dance No. 5 in A. Major. Deorak. The London Palladium Orchestra. "Scenes Pitteresques." Massenet. 9-36 p.m. SB A Variety Programme from the Studio. Presented by Cosmo Parke.

Delhi Programmes

MONDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Time Signal. Indian Music. (Recorded.) 9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Universities of the World." No. 1. British Universities. By S. N. Chib. (Sketches of the methods employed in great centres of learning.) 9-15 a.m. AIR Orchestra C. Bilas Khani. 9-25 a.m. Abid Hussain Muradabadi. "Tarsat hai jiyara hamar." Thumri Bhairvin. "Dil chura kar nazar churai hai Lut gae lut gae duhai hai." (Dagh). 9-45 Brinder Singh. "Aj ban bolan lage more." Thumri Asawri. "Dil nikle kis tarah tire paikan ko chhor kar Jata hai ghar se koi bhi mehman ko chhor kar." (Dagh). 10-5 a.m. Nautch Gat On Piano, Violin and Tabla. 10-10 a.m. Husn Ara Begum Akbarabadi. "Bajawe bansri Nandlala Gokal ka raihne wala Pila de prem ka ras piala Gokal ka matwala." Bhajan. Raha baqi agar shaoq-i-tamasha chashmi-qatil men Tarapne ke liye a jaegi phir jan bismil men." (Bekhu.) 1-0 p.m. "Destined to Please." (A Recorded Programme.) "Ham Bhi Hain." (A Programme arranged for Women). 2-0 p.m. AIR Orchestra B. Puriya Dhansari. 2-5 p.m. The News (Hindustani). 2-15 p.m. Bhajan. 2-20 p.m. Readings from the Bhagwad Geeta. Stories from History By Sheela Verma. 2-35 p.m. AIR Orchestra B. Dance Tune. 2-40 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Making a Nice Home." By Acnamma J. Matthai. 2-48 p.m. Thumri. 2-53 p.m. Household Hints: "How to wash Woolies". By Prakash Malik. 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m. AIR Orchestra B and C. Gauri. 5-30 p.m. Brinder Singa. Ragnubar tum ko meri laj." Bhajan. "Ab main naenic bahut Gopal" Bhajan. (5-50) p.m. Abid Husain Muradabadi. "Sikno ho chhal bal." Khayal Kedara. "Main nan jaiyun ri piya tori." Dadra Khammaj. 6-10 p.m. Husn Ara Begum Akbarabadi." "Sudne bole kanan rup." Khayal Bnopali. Khalq kahti hai jise dil tire diwane ka Ek gosha hai yeh duniya usi wirane ka." (Fant). 6-30 p.m. "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 p.m. Ras Leela. 7-40 p.m. Qawwali. 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "The Way of the World." By Ghulam Rasul Mihr. (He is the Editor of the Inqalab. Biographer of Ghalib and a much travelled man.) (Relayed from Lahore). 8-15 p.m. AIR Orchestra B and C. Sudh Kallyan. 8-25 p.m. Abid Husain. "Paniyan jo bharan gai." Thumri Tilak Kamod. 8-35 p.m. Brinder Singh. Pahari Geet. 8-45 p.m. Husn Ara Begum Akbarabadi. "Murti manat." Marathi Thumri. "Raj sami sajana a woh jo sidhi sarak par bangla." Gujarati Dadra "Nahin raz-i-hasti jatan ke qabil Yeh pardah nahin hai uthane ke qabil." 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Industrial Silhouttes." No. 1. Work among Women and Girls. By Miss J. E. Copeland. (A series of talks on the lives of industrial workers and suggestions for the fulfilment of their needs.) 10-0 A Studio Concert. Gertrude Toussaint piano Ethel Gately contraits The "AIR Vocal Quartet.

SIR SULTAN AHMED FOR VICEROY'S CABINET

PATNA, Jan. 3.

It is reliably understood that Sir Sultan Ahmed was offered the membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council in place of Sir Zafrullah Khan who will be on leave, and he has accepted the same.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

industrial and administrative experience as also the knowledge of economic problems. They should be above party politics, and should have a thoroughly national outlook. Some of the members should be associated with the work of International and Imperial Conferences dealing with economic questions, and should have opportunities to study on the spot the tariff systems of other countries.

The status of the members of the Board should be that of High Court Judges; they should have a permanent tenure, with an age limit. They should be debarred from promotion to other offices under the Government or Indian States, and also from taking to an industrial career in any shape or form.

With such a personnel and such wide functions as defined above, the Board will command the confidence of all parties. It will not then be possible for the Government to change the scope of the enquiry or the functions of the Board, as it now does by laying down certain terms of reference. By the method adopted by the Government in connection with the last Tariff Board, the scope of the inquiry was restricted to a particular definition of the measure of protection. Such methods cannot inspire confidence in the work of the Board nor in the policy of the Government.

Economic Conference

Indian Tariff Board X'Rayed

Prof. VAKIL'S PLEA FOR STATUTORY MACHINERY

"Discriminating Protection Must Go"

Prof. C. N. Vakil in the course of an interesting paper he read at the Indian economic conference at Agra on Friday in the course of a searching scrutiny of the personnel of the Indian Tariff Board and its functions, made a strong case for the creation of Statutory Board by an act of the Indian Legislature free from executive control.

"The policy of discriminating protection should be substituted by a more aggressive Industrial policy, with a view to safeguard the interests of the consumer."

Prof. Vakil proceeding shows how this can thus be achieved in India and commends the example of Australia.

The following are excerpts from Prof. Vakil's address:—

Speaking at the Chelmsford Club on 28th November, His Excellency the Viceroy referred to certain political and economic tendencies in the modern world, and among them awarded the palm of importance to the policy of economic self-sufficiency which had been adopted by most countries of the world irrespective of their political structure. In tracing the causes of this universal tendency he pointed out the efforts of states to regulate and control their internal economy. In view of the fact that the greater part of the world was rapidly moving in the direction of national control of economic functions, internal trade was bound to be largely determined by the same. Further, in view of the fact that public opinion throughout the world was becoming increasingly interventionist, His Excellency drew the conclusion that these tendencies were not likely to be short-lived. He referred to the fact that the new protectionism was vastly more complicated than was the old and much more effective in its application. In fact it was the old and much more effective in its application. In fact, it was a part of a rigidly planned and directed economic system. The Viceroy further pointed out the fact that this tendency was common to all forms of government at present. These views which have been summarised as far as possible in the words of His Excellency were uttered with personal experience and knowledge of things in Great Britain, and with a full consciousness of the responsibility that he now holds.

"DELIGHTFULLY VAGUE."

The Viceroy did not make it clear as to what particular line of action he and his government intended to adopt for this country in view of the changes in the world. His concluding remarks referring to India were as delightfully vague, as his remarks referring to the rest of the world were emphatically clear. The appeal to face facts and to promote co-operation between the different national economic systems and within the British Empire, and to shape our economic policy with due regard to the limitations upon international trade which have now come into existence, and are likely to continue, are good sentiments but capable of different interpretations as far as practical measures to implement the same are concerned. In consequence, we find that exponents of Imperial Economic thought have begun preaching that India should have the great wisdom of not involving herself into this evil economic system in which the rest of the world has been engrossed.

TESTS FOR INDIAN TARIFF

The tariff policy of India should be considered in the light of these facts. The tariff has been accepted as an instrument for the development of industries in India since 1924. It has been further used to regulate trade with other countries by means of the Ottawa Trade Agreement and the Indo-Japanese Agreement, both of which are about to be replaced by new agreements. The question is how far the tariff has served the purpose for which it has been used, and in what directions changes, if any, should be introduced. The need for commercial treaties need not be emphasised in the present conditions of world trade. What needs to be emphasised is that such treaties should be based on the principles of reciprocity and equality with other countries, and that they should form part of the larger effort for the economic advance of this country.

In a rapidly changing world in which industrial countries are trying to be agricultural by protective methods, agricultural countries like ours will find export markets for our raw materials and food stuffs shrinking. The only alternative for us is to devise immediate ways and means to absorb our agricultural commodities within the country, in further productive processes, that is by the development of industries. If this involves economic self-sufficiency or economic nationalism or a policy of protectionism, this is a situation which is inevitably forced upon us by changes in the outside world; and it is a position which we must be willing to face, because if we ignore it, we are bound to be faced with disaster. In other words, there is no opposition between agriculture and industry, as is sometimes made out in interested quarters; they are interdependent and more so now than ever before. The working out of that equilibrium between these two aspects of our national life, which will enable us to make the business of agriculture profitable and the growth of industries unassailable, should be the determining factor in shaping our economic policy in general and tariff policy in particular.

DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION

Viewed in this light the existing policy of Discriminating Protection has become out of date and needs a thorough revision. Without going into minute details a rapid review of the principal conditions of Discriminating Protection in its practical application will show the truth of these remarks.

ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS.

The first condition of Discriminating Protection is an abundant supply of raw materials. The rigidity of this test was soon realised by the Tariff Board, and therefore it had to put a liberal interpretation on the same. For example, aspen is essential for the manufacture of matches, but is not grown in India. This is, however, a peculiarity of the match industry, because no country in which matches are made is self-supporting, in regard to all or most of the raw materials required. The same was the case with the worsted branch of the Indian woolien industry. It may further be pointed out that for the manufacture of piecegoods of higher counts long staple cotton as to be imported. Similarly, paper manufacturers have to import pulp, though the production of pulp within the country is now on the increase.

ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF LABOUR

The second condition of Discriminating Protection is that there should be an abundant supply of labour. So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the supply is abundant though it has its own other problems. The application of this condition to skilled labour will however create difficulties because such labour is not abundant in the country.

LARGE HOME MARKET.

The third condition of Discriminating Protection is that the industries seeking protection should have a large home market. This condition is generally desirable. But an undue insistence on it as a condition precedent is bound to make progress difficult. Most of the advanced industrial countries depend on export industries and take steps to encourage them by State assistance. We in this country have the tea and jute industries which are primarily export industries. In view of the policy of other countries which are now developing their agriculture, the outlets for our raw materials are becoming narrow. It is essential therefore that we should be able to absorb our own raw materials in our own factories, and if necessary, export manufactured goods. In view of this, the condition of a large home market is bound to be a serious handicap in our progress.

The other condition of Discriminating Protection is that the industry should be able to dispense with protection ultimately. If this condition means that the industry should not have protection for all time, it is a desirable condition. In other words if it is to be applied after an industry has reached its growth, there need be no objection. If an industry is granted adequate protection for a reasonable period, and has a guarantee of steady growth and State support till it reaches maturity, it is in the fitness of things, that thereafter protection should be withdrawn.

THE CONSUMER.

In view of the foregoing observations, the policy of Discriminating Protection should be substituted by a more aggressive industrial policy, without those limiting conditions which hamper the growth of industries. The real object of the policy of Discriminating Protection was to safeguard the interests of the consumer. This object can be achieved in other ways. The incidence of protection can be studied and relief given in cases of hardship wherever necessary. The way in which such adjustments are made has been illustrated in practice by methods of giving relief to the consumer in cases of unequal incidence as adopted in Australia.

USE OF THE TARIFF.

The conclusions that I derive from this discussion are that the tariff policy of India should be considered an instrument.

(1) to develop the industries of the country both for the home and foreign markets and to utilise our raw materials in manufacturing processes within the country; and

(2) to regulate the foreign trade of the country by means of treaties made on the principles of equality and reciprocity, and designed to supplement the economic policy outlined in (1).

DEFECTS IN TARIFF BOARD.

In order that we may be able to work out and maintain a tariff for this purpose, we should have an adequate machinery. The existing machinery namely that of the Tariff Board is not adequate for this task. The Tariff Board as now constituted does not fulfil even those conditions which were laid down by the Fiscal Commission. There are well-known defects in the methods of appointing the Board, as well as in the procedure adopted by the Government in connection with applications for protection. The Board suffers from lack of continuity, has no fixed tenure and has a changing personnel. It is, no wonder that often it becomes dependent on the Executive, and has been responsible for certain unusual departures in the industrial policy of the country.

ITS NATURE AND FUNCTIONS.

To remove difficulties of the kind pointed out above and to have a competent body that will be able to discharge with efficiency, impartiality, and independence, the work of suggesting changes in the tariff to suit the policy advocated above, we should have a Statutory Tariff Board, whose functions, qualifications and powers as well as tenure should be defined by an Act of the Indian Legislature. Such a Board should have power to investigate both on its own initiative, and on the application of an interested party, or on account of references by the Government, problems relating to the development of industries. It should make a continuous study of the trade movements, tariff changes, and prices in the world, particularly those in which India is interested directly or indirectly. It should report on the working of the Indian tariff and its results, and make suggestions for suitable changes whenever required. The Board should watch the working of existing commercial treaties with other countries, and suggest new ones if likely to help in the industrial progress of the country. The form, the classification and other technical aspects of the tariff should be reviewed by the Board from time to time, with a view to improve them in the light of the requirements of the trade on the one hand, and of the latest improvements in other countries on the other.

SPECIAL QUESTION.

Special questions relating to tariff and industry, such as alleged cases of dumping, schemes of Imperial Preference or of Empire Trade Agreements, complaints against manufacturers abusing the protective system, should be first investigated by the Board before any action is taken.

In order to safeguard the interests of the consumer, and to see that the cost of protection is not heavy on the one hand, and its incidence is evenly distributed on the other, the Board should make a study of these questions and make recommendations for necessary changes in the protective scheme, or suggest other relieving measures.

PERSONNEL OF BOARD.

If the Tariff Board is to carry out these functions adequately, its composition should be considerably enlarged. We may suggest a personnel of seven. The members should be drawn from people with high qualifications, such as

(Continued in column 4.)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 7, 1993.
Muslim: Shavval 20, 1355.
Parsi: Amardad 1, 1306.
Hightide: 4-09; 17-12.
Lowtide: 10.53; 22-16.
Sunrise: 7h 13m.
Sunset: 6h 14m.

Tuesday, January 5.

Municipal by-election: 'E' Ward, nomination of candidates.

Rotary Club: Lt. C. A. H. Clark on "A Busman's Holiday." Green's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.

Thursday, January 7.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

THAKKAR—Laxmidas Mulraj, G. Nensey Thakkar died on Saturday, at 7 P.M. The Uthamna ceremony will be held to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), at Matunga (G.I.P. Ry.) at his Bungalow.

BOMBAY A. I. HANDLOOM WORKERS CONFERENCE.

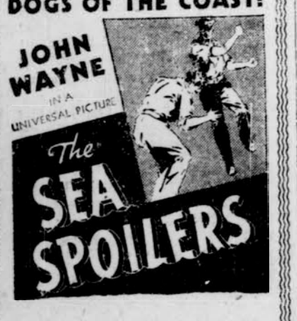
The Secretary writes:—

A meeting of the Reception Committee was held on the 2nd instant under the presidentship of Mr. Ibrahim Karoola. The Committee unanimously elected Mr. V. B. Karnik as the President of the Conference. Delegates from Bihar Lucknow, Cawnpore, Rae-Bareily, Gonda, Basti, Sahajanpur etc. are expected to attend the Conference which is to be held on the 8th instant. Mrs. Maniben Muljl will open the Conference.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CLAUDE HULBERT
In an uproarious farce
THE INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON
Gay, exciting, adventurous.

Regal
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SINGING, DANCING, DIMPLING Right into Your HEART!

Capitol
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
UNCLE SAM'S WATCH DOGS OF THE COAST!


ROMANCE and ADVENTURE
Ride High on Wave Crest!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—From to-day (Monday) to Friday The Sea Spoilers" at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Tarzan Escapes." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Interrupted Honey-Moon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sarla." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Prem-ki-Aag." Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The King Steps Out." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Give Me Your Heart." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Texas Rangers." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dimples." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil." Daily at 5-15 & and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Awakening." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Forbidden Bride." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LITERARY MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Tarum Gujrati Sahitya Sabha to-day Monday at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the Hall of Forbes Gujrati Sabha, Congress House Lane, Girgaum Back Road. Opposite Imperial Cinema. When Mr. Jainendrakumar, Hindi novelist of Delhi will speak on "Life and its reflection in literature."

SUPPORT TO JOGLEKAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a mass meeting of workers will be held at the Mariamma's temple, Bazar Road, Kamathipura, to support the candidature of Mr. K. N. Jogiekar to-day (Monday) at 8-30 P.M. Messrs. Nimbkar, Dange, Jugannath (of Guntur) Bhogle, Ranadive and others will speak Mr. S. P. Bhise will preside.

B.P.T.U.C. ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

A special informal meeting of the representatives of different Trade Union in Bombay will be held at the G.K.U. Office, Parel, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. to make arrangements for the conduct of election campaign for Mr. K. N. Joglekar, T.U.C.C. candidate. All responsible workers' from different Unions are requested to be present.

B. P. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Presidency Students' Conferences programme for the third day of the Sessions (Monday) is as under at 5 p.m.—1 Open Session; 2 Discussion of resolutions, thesis, charter, and Constitution for the Presidency Students' Conference; 3 Paper by Dr. Mrs. Feel on 'Students' Movement in Nazi Germany.' 4 Entertainment.

LATE MR. ABDULLA KOREISHI

An Able And Sympathetic Official

We regret to announce the death, which occurred on Friday last of Mr. Abdullah Mian Koreishi, retired Collector, at his residence in Ahmedabad. Mr. Koreishi, who belonged to the Provincial Service, joined the Revenue Department after graduation and, by dint of his ability, rose to be a Collector. He was an able, fair-minded and sympathetic officer and wherever he was posted he won popularity of all sections of the people. During the last Civil Disobedience movement he was Collector of Broach and his method of carrying out Government's policy was in happy contrast with that of heads of many other Districts. Mr. Koreishi's relations with local Congress leaders were always cordial. Mr. Koreishi took a keen interest in the educational advancement of the Muslims. He was a member of the Bombay University Senate and for sometime represented the Government of Bombay in the Indian Legislative Assembly. After his retirement a year ago Mr. Koreishi decided to enter public life and was a candidate for election to the new Provincial Legislative Assembly. A promising career of great promise has been cut short by his premature death.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Inquest on the body of one Rama Vasha (35) who died this noon in hospital will be held to-morrow at 10-30 a.m. The deceased was removed to K. E. M. Hospital as he was suffering from malaria, and was in an unconscious state.

The cause of the death is not known.

Shikh Allauddin Shaikh Ahmed aged 45, a Mason, while at his work on 28th December, 1936, got an injury on his foot causing slight abrasion, sequel to a stone fall.

He was removed to hospital the same day where he died yesterday. The "death certificate" gives the cause of the death due to Tetanus.

Inquest on the body will be held to-morrow.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We have received the following:

A wall calendar from the Bombay Humanitarian League, Bombay.

A tear-off calendar from Haji Ahmed Mahomed & Co., Cutlery and Fancy Goods Merchants.

Two wall calendars from Gold Filled Leather Works, Bombay.

A tear-off calendar from Express Block and Engraving Studios.

A wall calendar from Vasudev Dyeing Works.

A wall calendar from a diary from the Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Poona.

A perpetual calendar from Lentin's Commercial College.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Their Highnesses the Raja and Rani of Mandi and Staff Officer and Raj Kumar and Raj Kumari Fatehsin of Limbdi dined at Government House on Saturday.

ALLEGED BREACH OF DISCIPLINE

B. P. C. C.'s Protest Against Action Of Mr. Dange

It is reliably understood that the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has written a letter to the President of the Indian National Congress, protesting against the action of an A.I.C.C. member, in openly supporting a rival to the Congress candidate from one of the city's constituencies to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

It would appear that Mr. S. A. Dange, an A.I.C.C., member from Maharashtra, supported the candidature of Mr. K. N. Jogleker at the Trade Union Congress Executive meeting held at Faizpur. Mr. Dange is further stated to have openly supported Mr. Jogleker's candidature at a public meeting held at Parel a couple of days ago.

The Congress has set up two candidates from the same constituency from which Mr. Jogleker is contesting.

"BREACH OF DISCIPLINE."

It is contended that Mr. Dange, who is not only a member of the Congress but a member of the A.I.C.C., has broken the Congress discipline by supporting the candidature of the rival to the Congress candidates.

It is understood that the letter of protest states that if the disciplinary rules framed by the Working Committee lately at Bombay were to be put into force at any time, it was on occasions like the present one, when Congressmen openly flouted the Congress mandate.

It is gathered that the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will be asked to take immediate disciplinary action against Mr. Dange, who might be directed to resign his membership of the A.I.C.C.

STRIKERS MAINTAIN SOLIDARITY

Appeals For Funds For Gokak Mill Workers

The Joint General Secretary of the Gokak Mills Employees' Union has issued the following statement dated the 27 of December, 1936:—

To-day, Sunday, is the 21st day since the Mills were locked out without due notice and the 14th day since the workers were called to work without clarifying the question of lockout wages, which is the workers' right. A number of resolutions were unanimously passed by the general body meetings held on 7th, 8th and 12th December 1936 and were forwarded to the management who are yet silent on the subject.

The Union by a letter dated 24-12-1936, requested the management to open negotiations for honourable settlement. But the management, instead of replying to the Union, posted a notice dated 25-12-1936, whose contents as usual are to scare the workers from joining the Union. The workers are firm in their resolve to sacrifice their all to get justice.

The Union is making every effort to collect as much funds as possible. The burden of workers wages is daily increasing and workers are determined not to forfeit a single pie of theirs, hence the question of the option given by the management does not at all arise.

The workers will spare no pains, however great, to achieve their objects by all peaceful means and thus secure necessary recognition of the Union. The Union earnestly appeals to various national and labour institutions throughout the country to collect funds and forward them to His Holiness of Mardimath, Gokak-Falls and thus help the Union to help needy workers.

MALAVIYA LEAVES FOR BENARES

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Pandit Malaviya left to-night for Benares by the Calcutta Mail.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

With the Christmas and New Year celebrations concluding the Suburbs had a very quite week-end, nearly all the parks and sea-side places saw large crowds who, I could judge by their looks, were completely tired with that long string of functions and were now bent on enjoying a life of peace.

On New Year Day the Bandra Gymkhana celebrated the occasion by a dance which lasted up to midnight. Quite a good gathering of merry makers was present and greetings were exchanged by both young and old. Very enjoyable function was this. The Spotlight Dance Band provided just the music that was needed for such an occasion.

ANNUAL SPORTS

Santa Cruz has a Canara Saraswat Colony of which I have written in this column. This colony, I am told, held its annual sports and social gathering during the Christmas and New Year holidays. The sports consisted of a large programme of badminton, carrom, ring tennis tournaments and several other items.

Mr. N. Gopalrao annexed the championship cup for athletics while Mrs. Y. Sagunabai won the women's championship cup.

The programme which was extended for over a number of days included three dramas, two in konkani and one in Marathi.

The prize distribution was held on New Year's Eve. Mr. U. Dattatraya; Assistant Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway presided and Mr. Dattatraya distributed the prizes.

BHAYA SEASON TICKET HOLDERS.

You dear readers must feel proud that you can read and write. But there are thousands of people in the suburbs who cannot and they really require our sympathy. Several cases of Bhayas and members the poor illiterate class of people being harassed by the railway ticket inspector or collector have been brought to my notice but I did not give the matter a thought until yesterday I was witness to a similar case.

While returning to the city, waiting at a suburban railway platform for a train. I noticed a crowd collected and went to find out the cause of this and was not I surprised? For, who did I see . . .? A bulky looking ticket collector bullying a weakling of a Bhaya, insisting that the season ticket he possessed was not his property but belonged to somebody else. The poor man swore, on every thing he possibly colud but alas his words were of no avail. Seeing matters going, too far I intervened and the ticket collector told me about the difference in the name the man pronounced and that written on the pass . . . . . which was just a letter difference due the spelling of the booking clerk.

If such spelling mistakes are committed by booking clerks, I ask: Are the poor illiterate railway travellers to be unnecessarily harassed? It is now time that the railway authorities instructed their employees about this.

HELP THE POOR BOX GOING

K. E. M. Hospital Dean's Appeal For Funds

The Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital has issued the following public appeal.—

This Hospital has been serving a very useful purpose in Bombay and particularly in this locality. Our out-patient department is always overcrowded. With regard to the in-patients even though we accommodate some patients on the floor as all the three hundred and seventy beds are generally full, we have daily to refuse admission to many or to discharge patients before we would ordinarily like to do. A large portion of those who are taking advantage of this Institution are your own mill hands, workers or servants. You have always been zealous for the welfare of your people.

Will you not then contribute just a little bit to our poor box on this Christmas day and indirectly help your own men? The money collected in the Poor Box is utilized in giving comforts to our poor patients, in supplying them with necessities and adjuncts to treatment, such as spectacles, artificial eyes, trusses, splints, artificial limbs, warm clothing, etc., etc. Patients suffering from severe anaemia have been brought round by injecting them with fresh blood drawn out from healthy persons who are remunerated from the Poor Box for this help.

SHIPS IN RADIO COMMUNICATION

BOMBAY RADIO STATION

Inwards: Jalamani, Vita, Clan Ronald, Bhuta, Mooltan, Drachenfels, Nevassa.

Outwards: City of Christchurch Tokiwa Maru, Strathaird, Narkbor, Antiope, Jalaratna.

KARACHI RADIO STATION.

Inwards: Lahore, Patella, Benera, Fusijama, Parvati, Bentitrotmarzo, Mooltan, Corfu, Nevassa, Comorin, Viceroy of India, Kenya.

Outwards: Bankura, Rehmani, Carignano, Kemmendine, Johnvanoldenbarnevelt.

Passing: Warheen, Palombay.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 50
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Past Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passen-

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Popularising Science In India

There is such a dearth of journals engaged in the dissemination of scientific knowledge in this country that the advent, with the new year, of a journal like "Scientific India," which may truly be described as a layman's science magazine, is to be heartily welcomed. It is true that during the last few years two high class scientific journals, fit to rank with the leading science journal, published abroad, have been launched into existence in this country, namely "Current Science" and "Science and Culture", conducted by Sir C. V. Raman and his colleagues at Bangalore and Dr. Megh Nad Saha and his colleagues at Calcutta, respectively. But these are verily "high class" journals in which only serious students of Science can be expected to take interest. "Scientific India," however, has taken upon itself a somewhat different mission. Its primary aim is to popularise science among the educated classes of India, by presenting scientific problems and informations about the latest advances in science all over the world, in popular garb. It seeks, in this respect, to play the role, in India, similar to that which popular science journals like the "Scientific American," "Popular Science Monthly," etc., are discharging in the West.

Rich And Varied Fare

A glance through the contents will show that there is much in the journal which will interest even the lay reader. The opening pages are devoted to a brief description of the world-famous California Institute of Technology, of which Prof. R. A. Millikan is the head. The scientific achievements of ancient India in the field of surgery are reviewed by Dr. V. G. Rele, the well-known author of "Kundalini" and other works. The meaning of "Raman Effect" is explained, with illustrations, by Prof. H. J. Taylor, while a "Biophysicist" deals with the so-called "Occult" phenomena of walking on fire and stopping the heart at will, in which some Indian fakirs and sadhus are such adepts. The truth about chewing gum is told by a technician connected with Wigley Products, Ltd., while the truth about "Pan-Supari" forms the subject of an interesting study by an Indian writer. The history of

(Continued in column 5.)

Kay Scales the Heights of True Greatness . . . In This Daring Drama That Crashes the Forbidden Frontiers of a Woman's Heart!
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Henry Stephenson • Frieda Inescort
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(Continued from Col. 7.)

pneumatic tools, the discovery of the electron, a "debate" on both control, latest scientific news, the making of a crystal receiving set in three rupees, latest Indian inventions and patents, are some of the other interesting items of the rich and varied fare provided by the journal, which is also profusely illustrated as it should be. It will be seen that in the provision of this fare special attention is paid to the needs and tastes of the Indian lay readers interested in scientific subjects. Indeed, the conductors of the journal assure us that particular attention will be directed by the journal to hitherto unexplored fields of research which are usually dubbed as "occult" simply because no proper approach to them has been made so far, but which none-the-less require the labours of scientific minds to unravel their bidden treasures.

The journal is edited by Mr. A. B. Arlick, assisted by a distinguished board of advisors, and is published in Bombay at 17, Indian Mercantile Building, Forbes St., Fort. The annual subscription of the journal has been kept at the astonishingly, low level of Rs. 2 (inclusive of postage) which should place it within the reach of every student of science.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1937

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

In his presidential address at the Indian Economic Conference Dr. John Mathai, Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, considered, at the very outset, the interesting question why India has contributed so little to the development of the world's modern economic thought. He is not unaware of the many scholarly works written by Indians, but he contends that they do not contribute anything appreciable to elucidation of the basic economic principles. We shall not discuss here to what extent his charge is justifiable. The more pertinent question is why India's contribution to modern economic thought, despite the valuable work done by two or three great Indian economists, is so sadly inadequate. Dr. Mathai himself gives two explanations which appear to us to be sound and deserve serious consideration by educationists. One explanation is the severe handicap of a foreign medium of expression. "It is a matter for serious consideration," he says, "whether a language which is acquired but not imbibed, however fluently and elegantly handled can ever be an adequate instrument for the accurate expression of the subtler forms of thought." We have not the slightest doubt about the language difficulty and we are confident that college students can show much greater progress if they are allowed to answer their examination questions or write their theses in their mother-tongue.

Text-Books

Secondly, the text books generally used in India are unsuitable. For, says the Doctor: "The greatest difficulty which presents itself to the Indian student in appreciating Economic theory is that the setting of facts in which it is presented in English text books bears little apparent relation to the conditions of Indian life. To most Indian students it requires a drastic effort of imagination to picture the kind of economic organisation with reference to which the so-called laws of Economics are deduced and illustrated. The background of modern Economic treatises consists of a highly industrialised society knit together by a complex commercial and financial organisation. To this background, outside of two or three of the larger industrial centres in India, it is impossible for an Indian student to conceive of a parallel organisation in his own country. The result is that for majority of our students the study of Economic theory is from the beginning invested with a sense of unreality, which prevents the growth of a spontaneous and living interest in the subject." This is a more serious difficulty. Yet if the Universities in India co-operate, and if they are assisted by Government in the collection of necessary economic facts and figures, it should be possible for them to publish first class text books, or at least Indian editions of standard text books, setting out economic principles in relation to Indian economic conditions.

Economic Imperialism

As regards the influence of economic nationalism on economic thought in India, Dr. Mathai thinks that the present "somewhat rigid national outlook" prevalent in the country may carry with it "an inherent danger which students of economics would do well to guard against." If Dr. Mathai fears that under the influence of nationalism an economist may twist facts and manipulate figures so as to yield conclusions in consonance with his pre-conceived notions of national welfare, the danger, though it exists everywhere in the world, is easily exaggerated. Such spurious conclusions will not be long in being exploded on the strength of true facts and figures. A responsible nationalist economist will not venture to distort economic principles themselves. But in the application of those principles to India for a specific purpose, he will place the interests of his country before those of any other. And that is a legitimate function of an economist. If several things are topsy-turvy in India, it is because the economic measures or systems imposed upon her are inspired by British economic imperialism. The evils of such a policy are best exposed by nationalist economists in India. And no economist need be ashamed of being a thorough nationalist, that is to say, one who would use the principle of economics for the welfare of his country.

Anglo-Italian Agreement

The Anglo-Italian Mediterranean Agreement—a joint Christmas present to the World by Britain and Italy—is urged to possess a "principally psychological" value. There need be no doubt about it. The betrayal of Abyssinia ought to have led to friendship and cordiality of which the Agreement is an expression. The full details are not yet available. But it is obvious that the agreement—another victory for Signor Mussolini—may very profoundly affect the present European situation. Comments of Italian newspapers provide some clues. The protestation that it does not destroy the value of the Italo-German friendly Pact is fairly significant. In the context of this protestation the new Pact implies either that Signor Mussolini does not attach much importance to Hitler and Germany or that a situation is being visualised in which the two Pacts will be supplementary to each other. In other words it is expected that Britain will be, if it has not already been, won over to the side of International Fascism as against International Democracy. In fact the Pact appears to us to be an important step in that direction. A bi-lateral agreement with Italy is a betrayal of France exactly as the earlier Anglo-German Naval Pact was. It is even more. It ignores Britain's representations and questions, during the Abyssinian crisis, to all Mediterranean States and their assurances that they would help Britain in the events of aggression by Italy. It constitutes thus a serious orientation in British foreign policy.

"Spiritual Ferment"

That India is in a state of ferment to-day is a mere platitude. But one is amused to find that this ferment has reached even the apparently spiritual domain of the Christian missions in India. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, the indefatigable Secretary of the Harijan Sewak Sangh, has favoured us with copies of two appeals recently issued by the Christian Missionary Society of London, which throw much interesting light on the aims, activities and, if we may say so, "achievements" of the above-named society. It seems that it is extremely anxious to take advantage of the mass awakening among the Harijans, thanks mainly to Mahatmaji's unceasing efforts. It holds that it is now time "to lay down the plough and to take up the sickle," and to that end it has issued a "clarion call" for "an emergency fund" of £25,000 in order to enable the good missionaries "to garner the rich harvest" that is awaiting them. We certainly wish it well in its self-appointed task, but we would have been happier if it had proceeded about its work without the help of propagandistic stuff like the appeals before us. These certainly deserve the indictment levelled against them by Mr. Thakkar that "the appeal is full of exaggerated statements and half truths. The missionaries are just trying to exploit the awakening that has taken place among the Harijans." In their belittling of Mahatma Gandhi's herculean effort to stamp out the curse of untouchability, in their belauding of people like Dr. Ambedkar, and in such obviously coloured statements as "in the Punjab of Muslims, even Muslim women, embracing Christianity are being allowed to stay in their homes with the respect of the general community" the appeals indulge in the pastime both of 'suppressio veri' and 'suggestio falsi'. This kind of propaganda may no doubt help to bring in some money into the coffers of the Society, but it is conceived in un-Christian spirit, to put it mildly. We are afraid that in its hectic anxiety for proselytism, the Christian Society of London is very near forgetting the true lessons of the Gospel.

MUSLIMS AND ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

An Appeal To Mr. Jinnah

(By Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail).

In the 2nd January 1937 issue of the "Times of India" I have read a message entitled, "Work for uplift of country—Mr. Jinnah on Need of United Front" by the Associated Press, which obviously explains that Mr. M. A. Jinnah as a public politician differs in toto, in his own views, from Mr. Jinnah as the Dictator of the Muslim League. What does this go to show? Is it that Mr. Jinnah changes his opinion according to the circumstances, so as to suit either the Muslim League or his own-self? Or does he desire to incorporate his old system of lead which he has been (unfaillingly) practising with his so-called Independent Party of the Central Legislature? As regards the above-referred message, I wholeheartedly agree with Mr. M. A. Jinnah that, both the communities should forthwith bury their religious ideals and idiotic differences and produce persons, who are able to prove their worth to the general interest and thereby raise the standard of our dear Motherland always high. I, therefore, sincerely hope that, in view of this, my Muslim brothers will not fail to give a lead to other sister communities of remembering their duty of keeping apart party politics and personal differences by choosing the best available person, who would be relied upon for ably looking to the interest of the community as well as the Motherland.

A Question

The other questions, on which Mr. Jinnah has laid equally great stress are those relating to the depressed classes and rural upliftment. I am cent per cent confident that of these particular questions, although they are of very great importance, the majority of the candidates set up by the Muslim League (particularly of Bombay City) are unaware. Hence, may I ask the Dictator (whereby I mean Mr. M. A. Jinnah) of the Muslim League, whether he is conscientiously of the opinion, that, in spite of such an ignorance on the part of League candidates, the voters should blindly offer their support, without considering qualifications, experience, ability, political knowledge, capability or such other essential merits? I am sure that under such circumstances, Mr. Jinnah, being himself an experienced politician, far-seeing leader and appearing patriot will not at all desire from the voters, the diggings of their own graves or, in other words, following a suicidal policy, simply with a selfish interest to support such candidates, who are apparently unfit for the requirements of the community.

Great Expectations

Besides all this, Mr. M. A. Jinnah has gone still forward to the extent of advising Muslims and also sister communities "to produce fine steel by a process of hammering, and to weed out those who were obstructing their march to freedom." So, should we to presume that by his process of hammering, Mr. Jinnah has been able to produce fine steel, such as Hussein Beg Mahomed, Mohamedally Allabux, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mohamed Suleiman Mitha and such others, when, without the process of hammering, the finer steel, such as Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Dr. Hameed and such other have appeared on the scene, with offers of public service? However, I am now quite sure that Mr. M. A. Jinnah will not shift from his own preachings and will at the same time also appeal here and everywhere to the people to support the deserving candidates specially with a view to raise the standard of every countryman of ours high and to work with complete harmony with all the sister communities in achieving the common goal. Inspite of all this, I think that I should not overlook the fact that I should really admire Mr. M. A. Jinnah for his frank conviction (to the effect) that "Hindus and Muslims should present a united front. They must stand together and work together for the welfare of the province and the freedom of our motherland". We are really looking forward and eagerly awaiting to see Jinnah's actions according to his above declaration and we sincerely presume that he will not fail to make every effort at every personal and party sacrifice and also such other unimportant differences, in that direction, and if he does so, we are entirely certain that he will undoubtedly be considered not only a communal leader but also a true patriot of our dear Mother-

(Continued on page 9, column 4.)

Problem Of Detenus

"We Cannot Allow The Young Men And Women To Suffer Their Present Agonies Any Longer"

By B. M. SAKSENA M.L.A.

Three suicides in quick succession have once again brought to the fore the question of detenus. The total number of detenus is 2,345, of whom 1,205 are confined in jails and detention camps. Their ages range from teens to fifties. Most of them have been in detention for over five years and there is no knowing when and how they are going to be released.

There is an impression in the public that those who are transferred from jails and camps to village and home domiciles are comparatively better off; but it is not so. In certain circumstances their lot is more miserable. Firstly, they are not allowed to associate with other inhabitants of the village and if they do so they have to suffer the consequences. Secondly they have to travel long distances on foot to make weekly or bi-weekly reports at the police thana and failure to do so is punishable with long terms of imprisonment. Thirdly their relations and dependants are not given any allowances although they themselves, because of the restrictions imposed on them, cannot carry on any vocation or calling. Even the allowances paid to them are comparatively less than that paid in jails and detention camps and are hardly sufficient for their bare necessities. Fourthly the villages in which they are detained are generally unhealthy and the place of lodging often a ricketty shed

Worse Than Jail

in short, they are subject to all the restrictions in force in jails and camps and have all the disadvantages without conveniences and facilities of jail. Moreover, while in jails and camps breach of restrictions is punishable departmentaly; in home and village domiciles they have been made substantive offences punishable with long term of imprisonment. There have been cases where the minor offences of writing a single letter without getting censored by the police authorities have been punished with imprisonment for two to five years. Not only that, but even for casual conversation with the village people or going beyond the village boundary, though there are no defined boundaries, have been convicted under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to imprisonment for periods ranging from six months upwards. The number of those who have been convicted for such offences is not insignificant.

The practice of first transferring the detenus from camps and jails to home and village domiciles and their subsequent conviction for breach of rules has not unfrequently been resorted to as a device for reducing the number of those detained without trial. The case of Miss Renuka Sen must be still fresh in public mind, which shows how pathetic the condition of those in village and home domiciles is, specially in cases where they are not allowed even subsistence allowance.

The conditions in jails and detention camps have been constantly deteriorating. The allowances have been reduced as is evident from the fact that the expenditure on them has been considerably reduced although the decrease in their number has been proportionately small. The expenditure on the maintenance of their dependants and relations has been cut down still more. I can say from the pitiful appeals I have been receiving from them what miserable existence they have been leading.

Maintenance Allowance

The question of maintenance allowance to be paid to the relations of a detenu is generally decided by the authorities on the reports of local police officials instead of instituting any independent enquiry. In making their reports, police are guided by only one consideration, whether or not the detenue at the time of arrest was an earning member of the family and whether or not the applicant was dependent on his income. They do not take into consideration the fact that those who were not earning members of the family five years ago would have been earning members by now. And that during the last five or six years the family circumstances could have changed by illness, age, death and otherwise so as to render the applicant dependent on the detenue. The plight of some of the dependents is very heart-rendering and something has to be done for them immediately. Their appeals to the local Government have met with no response. How long their agony is to be prolonged, there is no knowing.

Law And Order!

The humiliating treatment meted out to the detenus the harrowing account of the suffering of their relations and dependent coupled with the indefinitely long and uncertain period of incarceration and consequent physical and mental torture are enough to drive any one to insanity and desperation. They have not even been informed of the nature of charges levelled against them or on what condition they would be let off. They are being detained without trial in the name of Law and Order. Law in this case being nothing but the will of an irresponsible executive. They have been arrested on the secret information supplied by the police officials and their informers. The remarks made by Justice Cuncliff and Henderson regarding the conduct of some of the police officials and their informers in a Midnapore case should have been an eye-opener to anyone but those who are determined to carry out the indefensible policy of detention without trial at all costs.

Premature Release Bogey

The policy has been defended by the spokesmen of the Government both in the Legislative Assembly and the Bengal Council on the basis of "the lesson of history" as also on the ground that the atmosphere outside is not favourable to their release. They have opposed the popular demand for the release of the detenus for the simple reason that twice in the past there have been premature release of those connected with revolutionary and terrorist activities, but each time it has been followed by recrudescence of violent activities. The argument is fallacious. Unless it is conclusively shown that the majority of those released prematurely resumed terrorist activities after their release, it does not cut any ice. On the other hand there is ample evidence to prove the contrary. A large number of those so released accepted the creed of the Congress and were openly engaged in furthering its policy and programme at the time when they were placed under detention; while a goodly number have retired from politics and are engaged in other fields. Instead of indulging into abstract arguments, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Reid, the Home Member of the Bengal Government, should have substantiated his contention by facts and figures. What percentage of those detained under the Defence of India Act 1915 are detenus to-day? True there has been recrudescences of violent revolutionary activi-

(Continued On Page 11 Col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SCANDALOUS FAVOURITISM.

Congressmen all over India will be happy to learn that Dr. Khan Saheb, the Frontier leader, has been returned unopposed to the Frontier Provincial Assembly, the rival candidate having withdrawn in his favour. This, the first Congress victory of the year, is but the earnest of many more to come. It has been made possible, not because of any indulgence on the part of the local authorities, but in spite of their active anti-Congress propaganda. The latest instance of that propaganda is that the procession advertised to be taken out in Peshawar City in support of the candidature of Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, a Congress candidate, has been banned by the district authorities, though a procession in support of the candidature of Mr. Peerbuksh, the rival candidate, was recently taken out without any opposition. Such scandalous favouritism should be severely condemned by the people.

MR. JINNAH'S CLAIMS.

We publish on this page an article by Mr. Haji Yousuf Haji Esmail in reply to a speech that Mr. M. A. Jinnah delivered at Nagpur. We do not propose to go into the details of that speech—for one thing, our distinguished contributor has effectively dealt with every aspect of it. But we cannot help regretting that every substantial word Mr. Jinnah said could be turned against himself and his Parliamentary Board. We do not question the good intentions of Mr. Jinnah. We are willing to concede that whatever he said, he meant. But we do suggest to him to interpret these intentions in terms of the achievements of his Parliamentary Board and of the Muslim League Parliamentarians whom he would send to the legislatures to hold aloft the banner of unity and progress. With the exception of the United Provinces, does Mr. Jinnah really and truly believe that anywhere else his "best representatives" will present a "united front" with Hindus and will work for "the uplift, progress and freedom of the motherland"? If he claims to do so he is being unfair to himself. And if he wants Muslims so to believe, he is doing his community a cruel disservice.

PIOUS PROTESTS.

The Liberal Federation has passed several high-sounding resolutions protesting against this and that act of Government, but as the Federation is not accustomed to look at the resolutions again till its next annual session, they are hardly likely to make any impression either upon the Government or the public. Some of them are mere vote-catching devices, but discriminating voters will not fail to see through them. It is interesting to note that the Federation has condemned Government's repressive policy. But in the past the Liberals have directly or indirectly encouraged repression against Congress and their present protests can only provoke a smile both among officials and the public. If, however, they now see their past error, they should not be content with passing a resolution on the subject but carry on vigorous agitation against every kind of repression either in co-operation with the Congress or independently.

STUDENTS' QUOTA.

In his presidential address at the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference Mr. Souymendranath Tagore did will to emphasise the point that students must contribute their quota to the national struggle for independence, though their role must necessarily be a subsidiary one. It is "a pose, a dangerous lie," he said, that any large community can be excused from participating in the struggle merely because the struggle is political. In spite of students' preoccupations and shortcomings, there are a hundred things which they can very well do to further the national movement. Only, students should beware of the tendency merely to excite themselves with barren academic controversies about distant contingencies. They should not be satisfied unless they do something constructive, however humble the task may be.

OFFICERS' DUTY

At a meeting of the Indian Officers' Association of Madras on Wednesday, Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, welcoming the Governor, said: "Being Indian officers living in intimate touch with our own people, and being fully confident that those of our countrymen who capture power are bound to make a success of responsible Government, we would rely rather upon the statesmanship and good sense of our Ministers, and the Legislatures to which they will be responsible, than upon any intervention from Your Excellency in the exercise of your special responsibility." This is a sound principle and will, we hope, be consistently followed, at least, by the Indian Officers. If Officers think more of the country than of themselves, they should have no scruple to submit to the decision of the popular legistatures or of the Ministers responsible to them.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

"An open alliance has been effected between the (Muslim) Unionist Party and the Hindu Election Board and the Punjab is going to be saddled with an official ridden ministry comprising of most reactionary elements."
—Dr. Satyapal's Warning.

* * * *

The outstanding election reports of the last few days is that Doctor Khan, that leading Reforms-wrecker and, therefore, subversive revolutionary, has been returned unopposed to the Frontier Assembly.

While Dr. Khan Sahib and the Frontier Pathans deserve congratulations, the Hon'ble Mr. Gidney too is entitled to some gratitude.

* * * *

Thanks, Mr. Gidney, thanks so much. Please do continue your good work.

A few more bans and all the Congressmen will be safely in practically unopposed.

* * * *

Having failed to patch up the split in the C. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board, Mr. Jinnah, says a report, has left Nagpur for Calcutta.

To repeat his triumph there also?

* * * *

Addressing a Hindu-Muslim meeting, Mr. Jinnah declared: "Hindus and Muslims should present a united front."

We do hope Mr. Jinnah appreciated his joke.

* * * *

The Muslim "Dictator" then explained that the League stood for independent and progressive ideas."

"Independent ideas" is rather good and correct in so far as it implies continuity with the past history of the Dictator's independent leadership of his independent followers.

* * * *

Their desire—the desire, that is, of "the Muslim League Parliamentary Board"—said Mr. Jinnah, was to send their best representatives to the new legislatures.

Whereat even the would-be "best representatives" from Bombay blushed. At least we hope so, although the unsympathetic, cynical Junior Colleague murmers "some hope".

* * * *

According to a statement by the Basque Government a British steamer was pursued and shelled by four Insurgent trawlers.

Although the British Government are not likely to loose their head over minor trifles, it would be safer for Lord Plymouth and his Non-Intervention Committee to issue a strong contradiction and denounce the Basque Government for telling unjust and provocative lies.

* * * *

In a New Year's message to his Nazis, Herr Hitler "predicts that Germany will become a bulwark of European civilisation against the Bolshevik enemy of mankind and thereby Germany will also become a guarantor of strong European peace."

The fact is that "European civilisation" eminently deserves Nazi Germany as its guarantor and protector.

* * * *

An Anglo-Italian Naval Pact is reported to have just been concluded.

It is, of course, a tribute to Signor Mussolini's mussolinism. But it also constitutes a clear vindication of Britain's statesman-like policy of realism towards Abyssinia recently—and also now towards France?

* * * *

By the way, Italian newspapers enthusiastically describe the Pact as a "Gentlemen's Agreement".

* * * *

Mr. H. G. Wells characterises the Archbishop of Canterbury's anti-Edward broadcast as "incredibly insolent."

Why "incredibly"?

* * * *

Nor is Mr. H. G. Wells' indignation at unspecified unsubstantiated 'shameful' insinuation against the ex-king's entourage and Mrs. Simpson, justified at all.

As a matter of fact the famous sociologist and historian merely betrays incredible ignorance of the meaning of and objective obligations to, "Empire prestige".

* * * *

He held the beauty in his arms.

"Darling", he whispered, "you are beautiful, divine."

Just then came a knock on the door. The gentleman's face turned pale.

"I think that's my husband", trembled the beauty.

The gentleman relaxed.

"Thank goodness", he sighed with relief. "For a moment I thought it was my wife!"

Students Condemn Matric "Massacre"

Conference Adopts Charter Of Rights

Resolution Recommending Use Of Khadi And Swadeshi Agreed To

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Scenes of utter confusion were witnessed, at the second day's proceedings of the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference on Sunday evening.

Matric "Massacre" Condemned

The Conference condemned in unequivocal terms, the aggravated "massacre" at the Matriculation Examination of October last by the Bombay University.

Charter Of Rights Adopted

The Charter of Rights was also accepted by the Conference unanimously, while the Thesis was explained to the Conference and will be taken up at Monday's session for discussion.

Earlier in the afternoon a smaller Subjects Committee had met and discussed the Thesis, the Charter of Rights and the resolutions to be presented to the Conference and had also made certain minor alterations.

The Thesis, which is substantially the same as was passed at the Bombay Students' Conference in August last, was first explained to the delegates. The Thesis was divided up into four parts and the parts were explained by Messrs Desai, Khanderia, Gandhi and Joshi. The President then asked the students to study the Thesis and prepare for its discussion tomorrow. He also asked them to give notice of any alterations or additions they intended to move at least one hour before the Conference meets to-morrow.

CHARTER OF RIGHTS

Next, the Charter of Rights and some immediate demands of the students was presented. These demands, among other things, ask for the reduction of the cost of education, the introduction of vernacular as medium of instruction, free compulsory primary education, recognition for Students' Unions and the introduction of compulsory physical training in schools. The resolution urging the acceptance of this Charter was passed unanimously.

A large number of resolutions on various subjects including one giving an outline of a constitution for the University have been drafted for discussion. A resolution on the recent Matriculation 'massacre' gave rise to a good deal of heated discussion. Mr. Choksi moved a resolution condemning the matriculation 'slaughter' and the educational system which made such things possible. Mr. Babhubhai J. Patel, Congress candidate for the Provincial Assembly from Nadiad moved an amendment.

AUDIENCE GETS RESTIVE

Mr. Chandy tried to speak and make out that it was an altogether new resolution. But the audience would not allow him to do so and wanted the Chairman to give a ruling. The Chairman gave the ruling that it was an amendment and the resolution as amended was finally carried.

The resolution as passed reads: "This Conference condemns in unequivocal terms the attitude of the University of Bombay in repeating another 'slaughter' of the innocents in a more aggravated form at the Matriculation examination held in October, 1936, at which only a meagre 21 per cent. was declared successful, in spite of the legitimate and just demands and grievances of the students and parents supported by public to redress these grievances and accede to the demands of the 'slaughtered' Matriculates of April 1936."

Another resolution which occasioned considerable heat and confusion pertained to Swadeshi and Khadi. Miss Dastur moved a resolution recommending the use of Swadeshi and Khadi.

Mr. Thakur moved an amendment to omit Khadi from the resolution.

CONFUSION AT VOTING

There was a heated debate and votes showed a close division, 46 voting for the amendment and 47 against. Poll was demanded and the President agreeing asked the House to divide. Confusion prevailed for a few minutes as the members moved to arrange themselves in two sections. After some time Messrs Indurai Yagnik and Bhukari who had been asked by the President to count the votes succeeded in taking the count. Fifty-two were for the amendment and 66 against. The resolution in the original form was then put and carried by a large majority.

The Conference meets again at 5 p.m. to-morrow to take up the Thesis and the remaining resolutions.

Second

EGYPT'S EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES IN ORIENT

Consulate In India To Be Established

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

Since the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of equality, the Egyptian Government has been taking a keen interest in developing its connections with other countries.

The latest move taken by the Egyptian Parliament is to sanction the proposal of the Government for the establishment of Embassies and Consulates in the different Oriental countries, with a view to bring about a better understanding between the Eastern countries.

It is understood that in the first place an Embassy of the Egyptian Government will be established at Kabul very shortly.

CONSULATE IN INDIA

Most probably a Consulate is likely to be opened in India.

As regards the establishment of Consulate in other important places in the Orient, they will be opened in due course.

It is definitely understood that His Excellency Abdul Rehman Azan, the Egyptian Ambassador at Teheran, will take charge of the Embassy at Kabul till the time the new Ambassador arrives there.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Drop In Fancy Rates Of Interest

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

In the money market there were expectations that considerable stringency would be associated with the end of the year but settlement failed to materialise and although usual borrowing from the Bank of England took place, final stages were passed with more ease than expected. Lenders found their fancy rates for loans dwindling back to about half per cent.

Wall Street is barely steady.

Workers Support Joglekar

The Secretary, G. K. U., writes:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union a public meeting was held at Naigaum Maidan on Sunday, Mr. Bhise occupied the chair. Messrs. Bhogale, Vaidya, Ranadiwe and Nimbkar addressed the gathering. There was a large attendance of textile workers. The meeting was convened with a view to support Mr. Jogalekar's candidature for the Legislative Assembly in the coming election. The speakers emphasised the point that the working class has got it's own politics and in order to place it before the masses it is absolutely necessary that they should utilise the legislature by sending their representative. In the end the workers declared their resolve to vote for Mr. Joglekar.

The meeting ended amidst usual slogans.

TARDEO JARTHOSTI MANDAL'S ACTIVITIES

Sir J. Boman-Behram's Appeal To Do Service To Humanity

The Tardeo Jarthosti Mandal celebrated the 71st anniversary of the Batliwala's Agiari, at Tardeo, last Thursday evening, under the presidency of Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, when an interesting programme of music, dialogue and reading of report of the Mandal was gone through.

Dr. Nusserwanji F. Mogrelia in proposing Sir Jehangir to the Chair narrated his public activities stating that he had been in the public life for about 18 years, and by dint of his ability, industry, perseverance and zeal for communal weal had endeared himself to all. He was even prepared to give benefit of his ripe experience by standing as a candidate to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Assembly; and he wished him success in that in order to enable him to do greater service to the city and the province than what he had been doing as a Corporator.

ACTIVITIES FOR 1935

The report of the Mandal for 1935 was read by the Hon. Secretary, and it disclosed the manifold activities that the Mandal did in that year, and also in its short career of six years. They included the running of a store for grains, flour, ghee and such household requisites, industrial classes for cutting and fancy-work and embroidery, arbitration board, etc. The store, under the able guidance of Dr. Mogrelia, Chairman of the Managing Committee and assisted by its members, was run economically, effecting sales to the tune of Rs. 40,680-13-9, during the year, supplying all articles of food, of good quality, at practically cost-prices.

Among its other noteworthy activities, mention was made of the successful fight it had carried on in regard to the proposal of starting a bar opposite this Agiari. The proposal was scotched in the bud by the Mandal's approaching the Collector and the parties concerned. It had also entered its protest against the proposal of allowing career for women on the cinema stage, and done useful work on the Federal Council, through its representatives, Dr. Mogrelia and Mr. N. R. Mehta. The services of Mr. Mehta who is an advocate, were specially mentioned, in connection with the amendment of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, which is now known as the Act III of 1936.

Thanks were given to those who had helped the Mandal financially and otherwise, during the year, especially the President of the Mandal, Sir Hormasji C. Adenwala.

Khan Saheb Manek Dadachanji appealed to the audience, and to voters of Tardeo and all Bombay, to cast their votes in favour of Sir Jehangir's candidature.

SIR JEHANGIR'S ASSURANCE

Sir Jehangir expressed his readiness to help all the Mandals who, in their own way, were promoting communal welfare. It was the duty of every Zoroastrian to keep faith in their religious traditions, tenets and places of worship, and do service for not only his co-religionists but to humanity at large. Those who did service to humanity earned blessings of God; and he was glad to note the praiseworthy activities of the Mandal and he appealed to all to help it carry on its work with greater activities. If he were elected to the Assembly he assured the audience, he would discharge his duties impartially, and if ever communal questions cropped up he would support always the majority view. Replying to the argument of those who advised the speaker not to contest the election, due to his advanced age, he asked what was the experience and services of those who had stood as candidates.

Music and dialogue rendered by the pupils of Bai Avabai Batliwala was much appreciated.

Before the gathering dispersed Sir Jehangir opened a portrait of late Mr. Pirojsha A. Unwala, the Mandal's Joint Honorary Treasurer, who had done yeoman's service to the cause of the Mandal, ever since its inception. A dinner was given at night in which many well-known persons took part.

PALESTINE RIOT ECHO

JERUSALEM, Jan. 2.

Rewards totalling 50,000 sterling is now being offered by the authorities for information concerning those guilty of many murders connected with last year's disturbances.

The authorities just published a list of 71 murders of British constables, soldiers, Jews and Arabs between August and October last year.—Reuter.

POOR-BOXES START RELIGIOUS STRIKE

Unpatriotic Church's Charge Against Nazis

MUNICH, (By Mail.)

Tension between the Catholic Church and Nazi officials here has burst into open strike again—over poor-boxes.

The Catholic Church had requested that all municipal poor-boxes be removed from Church Buildings.

The radical nazi town council quickly countered with a resolution to remove the boxes but to re-erect them just outside the Church-doors-on state property.

The city poor-boxes have been installed in Catholic churches for centuries. The recent catholic request for their removal comes as a climax to long Nazi encroachments on old church privileges the banning of catholic societies and trade-groups, the seizure of church-taxes, the confiscation of catholic schools, and the dismissal of thousands of monks and nuns who acted as school teachers.

REQUEST OF CHURCH.

The Church accordingly based its request on "the basic change in relations between Church and State.' The move meant that the church was unwilling to collect the daily mite of pious catholic churchgoers for the coffers of a radical Nazi administration in Munich.

Munich's radicals, however, have been equal to the occasion. The poor-boxes, outside the church-doors, will still bring in an income and will serve further to "remind the population of the unpatriotic stand of the Catholic church."

The same session of the town council voted not to abide by a supreme court decision ordering them to pay the catholic church 3,776 marks (about £315). "If there is a deep basic change in the relations of church and state," announced the Nazi Burgomaster, "then we do not have to abide by antiquated contracts."—Reuter.

INDIA BEAT NEW ZEALAND

International Lawn Tennis Contest Result

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

In international lawn tennis contest India beat New Zealand by three matches to two. Following are details:

Sohanlal beat M. Duplex 1/6, 6/3, 6/1. A Steadman beat S. L. R. Sawhney 6/1, 6/3. Ghous Mohomed beat Gentien 6/4, 7/5. C. E. Malfroy and A. Gentien beat W.H. S. Michelmore and Y. Singh 6/2, 3/6, 9/7. H. L. Soni and S. L. R. Sawhney beat Malfroy and Gentien 6/4, 6/4—A.P.

(Continued from column 7.)

tween high and low, touchable and untouchable, is inauspicious, it bodes no good. And because we hug untouchability, we have the evil of slavery also clinging to us. I went to your local board well, situated just near the Harijan quarters, and inquired if the Harijans were allowed to draw water from that well. I was told that they might not do so, that they were suffered to take water out of an open trough from which cattle also drunk their water. How dare you who want to win Swaraj suffer to keep your own brethren on a level with cattle? You may be members of the Congress, you may even send a representative to the legislatures, but what about the 34 crores who will not vote? You must remember that I am one of them. And we have to do our part whilst those who go to the legislatures do theirs. But rest assured that unless we purge ourselves of the blot of untouchability your membership of the Congress or of the legislatures is not going to be of any help. I want you therefore to wash this stain and let me know whilst I am yet in Faizpur that you have thrown the well open to the Harijans."

STOP PRESS

NAZI TERMS TO SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.

The Spanish steamer "Aragon" will not be released until the arrested passenger of "Palos" is freed and the confiscated part of the cargo is returned, according to a communique issued by a German News Agency.—Reuter.

MRS. KIPLING IN HOSPITAL.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling who has been indisposed since her husband's death is now at Middlesex hospital, where her husband died, receiving special treatment. It is stated that she is progressing satisfactorily.—Reuter.

Dogged Determination For Village Session

What Loyal Band Of Congress Workers Achieved At Faizpur

"M. D." writes in the "Harijan":

I find myself in the position of the members of those vast unsophisticated crowds that thronged at Tilaknagar and gaped in wonder at the things they had not seen before, and which their village eyes could not easily take in. I could not, even if I were able to take in everything, hope to set it all down even in a long series of articles. Am I to give brief sketches of the workers, steadfast and true, who created Tilaknagar, created it in spite of the banter and taunts of trusted colleagues, in spite of hostile critics, in the teeth of opposition, and in face of obstacles placed by Nature herself? Am I to describe these difficulties and the way in which they made possible what seemed impossible? Am I to describe the bamboo city or the bamboo village which the consummate art of a man who put himself in tune with the villagers conjured up into being? Or am I to describe the scavengers' corps under that Brahman professor deliberately become a bhangi determined to earn his living from that noble calling? Or shall I describe the women's volunteer corps under the leadership of that sleepless woman who has proved that the name of woman as "abala" is a misnomer? Or shall I describe the wonderful kitchen arrangements where the bulk of the work was done by 'ministering angels'? Or shall I describe the exhibition—a true villager's exhibition—which inspired Gandhiji to pour out one of his most spiritual utterances?

The task is impossible. I shall simply content myself with giving a few comeos.

FIRST EARLY MORNING.

We had come not without some misgivings, for we had disturbing reports about Faizpur. The untimely downpour of rain had made difficult things well nigh impossible, we had been told, and some of the workers had even whispered a suggestion that the Congress should be postponed as they could not hope to cope with the work. Gandhiji, whose presence Messrs. Dastane and Dev wanted a few days before the rush began, had even suggested that he was ready to go to Faizpur all by himself.

But all these mists rolled away on the very first morning. We arrived at Bhusawal in the early hours of the morning of the 20th December. There was no rush on the Station, but the principal workers were there. Mr. Dev, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Dastane, Mr. Balasaheb Kher, and the G. O. C. Rao Saheb Patwardhan. And something contrary to our usual experience happened as the train stopped. We were asked to alight from the compartment and the G. O. C. and the rest began to take out our luggage. They would not let us take it out, they would not even leave the task to the volunteers. They insisted on removing all the luggage themselves. Well, that was a prelude to what was to follow. I note this trifling incident because my experience has always been quite the contrary. The principal men are always too busy to look after these small details, and the volunteers are always anxious to follow the crowds that besiege Gandhiji, with the result that very often we find ourselves left in the lurch, sometimes even wondering where we have to go!. Let me also tell the reader that this agreeably novel experience had nothing to do with Gandhiji. It had everything to do with workers, the best of whom are best because they know how to work with their hands and feet.

HARD TASK

I asked Mr. Dastane if they had even half finished the work. He said they had. He simply poured out words of gratitude for those who had worked like Trojans, especially to Mr. Nandalal Bose who had simply amazed all by his tireless labours and extraordinary humility. "As for what awaits you there", he said, "what can I say? I shall tell you a story. A barber was once asked by a king to bring before him the most handsome child in his village. The man went from house to house casting about for his choice, which at last rested on his own dear child, unclean and unkept, his nose streaming, and his eyes sore with dirt. Well I am like that barber. The whole thing may be quite unlovely, but to me it is all lovely". And it is this man who had pitted himself against all, and fought a solitary but successful fight for Faizpur. His faith had conquered the many mountains of difficulty and his thoroughness and perseverance, combined with those of other co-workers who gave him their wholehearted co-operation once the choice had fallen on Faizpur, had succeeded in creating a lovely bamboo-village in the midst of fields which only a month ago had been their despair because of the black soil which the rain had left a slushy marsh.

And as we halted on our way for our prayers, Gandhiji asked Mr. Dev to lead the prayers. He would not ask any other Reception Committee to do so, but he knew that here his hope would not be unfulfilled. Well Mr. Dev was quite ready—he knows the Gita by heart—but he requested Mr. Dastane to lead Mr. Dastane also knows the Gita by heart. Here were men who not only knew their Gita but had made an effort to live it in their lives.

WORKER'S SHARE

And Shrimati Premaben Kantak, who hides many a rose under her thorny surname, greeted us with her band of volunteers as we arrived at our hut near Tilaknagar. She knows her Gita no less, but it was absurd for us to expect her to attend our morning prayers, which normally she would have done unasked. After we had settled down there, I pined at every morning prayer for Vinoba, that rare spirit, who had settled down at Faizpur for the last three months to help Messrs. Dastane and Dev. I have not yet heard anyone recite the Gita more soulfully than Vinoba and I had looked forward to getting that treat every morning. But no. Work left him no time to come to our hut at that early hour, the even tenor of his peaceful life had been disturbed, and he had to have his prayers quietly in his little hut.

WHY FAIZPUR?

And why this dogged insistence on the part of Mr. Dastane for Faizpur? It had its numerous disadvantages, which he could envisage as well as anyone else. It was no historic place. It certainly was not his birth place. But it had made history, in its own small but matchless way, and Mr. Dastane wanted to do honour to it. He himself had given up a lucrative practice fifteen years ago and never looked back to it, and had turned a beggar in the cause of the country, but he prized Mr. Dhanji Nana Chaudhri's sacrifice much more. For he came from the little village of Khiroda in the vicinity of Faizpur, he had been a Sub-Inspector of Police and had put in 16 years' service, but he had given it up at the call of the country. His wife had followed him to jail and with them had gone nearly eighty men and women from the village. The village therefore did deserve the honour of having the Congress at its doors. Mr. Chaudhri had also been devoting himself to the service of the country since his resignation and had opened a little ashram for popularizing spinning and weaving.

SEAL OF APPROVAL.

Finally Gandhiji too set the seal of his approval on Mr. Dastane's choice by paying a visit to the village. He described the visit as a pilgrimage, but also warned the people against believing that they had done all they could for Swaraj, because they had suffered and sacrificed to a certain extent and had won the compliment of having the Congress at their doors. "The mottos I see hanging on your arches," said Gandhiji, "loudly proclaim the sin of untouchability, and yet the treatment you are giving your Harijan brethren belies those mottos. One of the mottos proclaims that the distinction be-

(Continued in column 5.)

Special Second Matriculation Session

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

A SPECIAL SET OF LECTURE CLASSES WILL BEGIN ON 4TH JANUARY, 1937, for ALL DIPLOMA COURSES, viz., (1) Incorporated Salesmanagers (A.I.S.M.A.); (2) Chartered Insurance Experts (A.C.I.I.); (3) Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); (4) Company Secretaries (F.C.C.S.); (5) Company Auditors (R.A.); (6) Specialised Accountancy (A.A.I.A.) and (7) General Commerce (D.Com. I.M.C., L.C.C.) etc.

APPLY FOR RESERVATION OF SEATS IMMEDIATELY.

Or Call or write for prospectus: Postal Tuition to those who cannot join personally.

80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Allocation Of Civic Seats Dispute

'PARLE OBJECTS TO CENSUS FIGURES

Consideration Of Collector's Letter Deferred Till Fresh Facts Are Gathered

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Sunday.

An adjourned meeting of the Vile Parle Municipal Board was held this morning when a letter from the Collector, suggesting the reconsideration of the question of allocation of seats between the two units, of Vile Parle and Andheri on population basis was considered. Mr. Ceasar D'Mello presided.

The Collector's letter was an outcome of a resolution passed at a meeting of the residents of Vile Parle, deciding to protest against the decision of the Municipality in allocating equal number of seats to both the units, in as much distribution was not justified on population basis.

While explaining the position of the Municipality, the President stated that the population figures supplied to the Collector were incorrect as the census on which these figures were based was taken by two inexperienced clerks. If the seats were to be distributed on correct population basis, he suggested that the Board should request the Government to have the census of the Municipal area through the agency of competent Government officers.

Mr. Dikshit agreed with the suggestion of the President and he moved a resolution incorporating therein this suggestion.

NEW METHOD OF ESTIMATE.

Speaking on the resolution Mr. G. R. Desai said that the census by Government Officers would cost the Municipality no less than a sum of Rs. 4,000, which the Municipality could ill afford and hence some sort of compromise method ought to be adopted. The respective population of Vile Parle and Andheri in the year 1931, as per Government census, was 9,000 and 11,000 and with the tremendous pace of development of Vile Parle, on a modern estimate, the present population could be no less than 17,000 when Andheri could at the most boast of a population ranging between 14,000 and 15,000. If the House could not agree to take the basis of the census figures arrived at by the Municipal staff as correct, he suggested that they should get a correct idea of the population of the two places by other available records. He said they could compare the number of houses, the number of privies the number Municipal or Government voters or the number of school-going children and such a companion would no doubt lead them to a rough, but satisfactory idea about the population of the two places. Pending the collection of these informations the House resolved to postpone the consideration of the proposition till the next meeting.

HEALTH OFFICER.

Earlier in the day the letter of the Director of Public Health, suggesting the appointment of a Health Officer for the Municipality was considered and the Board resolved to create such a post, provided the Government agreed to contribute three-fourth of the salary and allowance of the Health Officer and his subordinates.

NUISANCE OF DRAIN.

A letter from the Executive Engineer charging the Municipality with committing nuisance in the Nala at Andheri through the P.W.D. storm-water drains which threatened the choking up of these drains if the Municipality did not stop the passing of the sullage-water through these drains, was considered jointly with a relief scheme tabled by the President of the Sanitary Committee, and the Municipality resolved to refer the proposed scheme, as well as the other alternative schemes, to the Government, as in its present position the Municipality was not prepared to shoulder the burden.

It also resolved to have a Joint Conference of the P.W.D. authorities, the Collector, the Health Officer and the Municipality at an early date when all the proposed schemes would be considered.

Indians Robbed Of Trade They Created

India Government Must Express Complete Dissent From Binder Report

NEW DELHI, January 2.

"The Government of India have no option but to express their complete dissent from the recommendations of Mr. Binder which are directed solely to developing the clove industry in Zanzibar with the Indians eliminated from it.

Prompt and effective measures should be taken by them to safeguard the interests of the Indian community in Zanzibar before His Majesty's Government pass final orders on the report."

CONCESSIONS, NO RELIEF AT ALL

This is the appeal contained in a representation addressed to the Government of India by Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas as Chairman of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association in forwarding a memorandum prepared by the Council of the Association which deals exhaustively with the several points arising from Mr. Binder's report.

The letter of Sir Purushotamdas reads:

"The Binder Commission was appointed on the 1st April 1936 by the Secretary of State for Colonies with the following terms of reference:—

"To review the position of the Zanzibar Clove Industry, and, in the light of the experience which has now been gained through the operations of the Clove Growers' Association, to report whether in the permanent economic interests of the territory as a whole, any, and, if so, what modifications are necessary or desirable in the system of control as it now exists."

Having regard to the agitation by Indians in Zanzibar over the decrees of the Zanzibar Government, one of which was that relating to the Clove Growers' Association, the omission by His Majesty's Government to make specific reference to the effect of the policy of the Zanzibar Government on Indian interests appears to be the reason for Mr. Binder's highly unsatisfactory recommendations. It cannot be that His Majesty's Government were not prepared to consider the grievances of Indians as an important issue in the problem arising from these decrees. Mr. Binder has endeavoured to his utmost to deal with the question as one of profit and loss only, irrespective of the human factor, so far as Indians are concerned. But he has not been successful in this effort because the Clove Industry in Zanzibar has been practically the creation of Indians, and its interests are the interests of Indians. The Zanzibar policy is to try to save the industry at the expense of Indians. The trade has been taken out of their hands. The debts due to them are being withheld under the name of 'moratorium.' They are denied the right to own lands. Short of expulsion, everything has been done to make them quit the land in which they have lived and worked for centuries.

INDIAN INTERESTS.

(2) Mr. Binder states that the recommendations made in his report are based solely on economic considerations, but he adds "if, as is the case, necessary economic adjustments adversely affect practically one racial section of a community by reason of its particular financial and economic activities" and "if steps taken, and which may be taken, can be demonstrated to be directed towards the improvement of the clove industry as a whole, they must prevail as being in the best interests of the country even though they may unfortunately cause individual and racial hardships." The Council are unable to understand what the interests of the country and the industry may be apart from the interests of those who are connected either as growers or as merchants with the production and distribution of its products. In estimating the prosperity or the decadence of an industry not the least factor to be considered is the effect of any remedial measures that may be suggested on the economic and social conditions of the people connected with the industry. If the effect of these decrees as Mr. Binder makes out, has been to improve the condition of the industry by inflicting loss upon the Indian community, the Council maintain that the measures cannot be justified on grounds of justice and statesmanship. This defect vitiates the whole of the report as an attempt to solve the problem of the Clove Industry with which is inextricably bound the vital interests of Indians in Zanzibar Mr. Binder's recommendations are directed solely to developing the industry, with the Indians eliminated from it. Whether these prove effective or not, the position is not one which, the Council submit, the Government of India can possibly accept. Appended is a Memorandum containing the comments of the Council on some of the points in Mr. Binder's report. They all go to show that Mr. Binder has completely failed to bestow any but the most casual attention on the effect of the decrees on the interests of the Indians. The Council, therefore, earnestly hope that the Government of India will take prompt and effective measures to safeguard the interests of the Indian community in Zanzibar before His Majesty's Government pass final orders on Mr. Binder's report.

NO RELIEF AT ALL.

(3) The so-called concessions suggested by Mr. Binder viz.:—(a) Appointment of a Trade Agent from amongst the most reliable and experienced existing local leaders, (b) Sales for export to be made by the C. G. A. to licensed exporters unless and until overseas buyers desire to buy direct, (c) Export licence to be issued by the Government and the export licence fee to be reduced, (d) Export levy to be abolished and (e) Consideration of the advisability of establishing an Advisory Committee and the appointment thereon of two representatives of Exporters, strike the Council as being such insignificant matters of relief that in their opinion, they have no value as against the permanent injury that would be caused to Indian trading interests by the adoption of Mr. Binder's principal recommendations for strengthening the C. G. A. by giving them complete monopoly of purchasing cloves in the Protectorate.

(4) These are the views of the Council on Mr. Binder's Report, and other publications in connection with the steps of the Government of Zanzibar during the last three years available to them. The Council understand that the Indian National Association of Zanzibar are submitting their views to the Government of India and when these are available to the Council, they may supplement this representation further, if necessary. In the meantime, the Council feel that the Government of India have no option but to express their complete dissent from the recommendations of Mr. Binder. They will, the Council hope, consider it necessary to enquire of His Majesty's Government what steps they now propose to take to ensure justice to Indians in Zanzibar.

TREATY BINDING.

(5) Finally, the Council of the Association would invite the attention of the Government to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Zanzibar, signed at Zanzibar on April 30, 1886, wherein the following binding has been given by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar:—

"His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar binds himself not to allow or recognise the establishment of any kind of monopoly or exclusive privilege of trade within his Dominions to any Government, Association or individual."

(Although this Treaty was abrogated, its terms were embodied in a later Treaty signed in 1898).

The Council submit that what is now sought to be carried through, is a flagrant violation of the above distinct undertaking in the Treaty. The Council feel, in view of such a condition in the Treaty, wiser counsel will still prevail.—A. P.

Is Ras Imru's Capture A Mere Story?

Trouble Brewing At Addis Ababa

Movements Of Italian Soldiers Lead To Grave Doubts

FOUR VETERAN CHIEFS STILL OPPOSE FASCIST RULE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DJIBOUTI, December 24.

News from Ethiopia seems to be unfavourable to the Italians. The Ethiopian bands under four redoubtable Ethiopian Chiefs near Gara Mullata have been giving fresh trouble to the Italian troops and lately many trains with wounded soldiers have arrived here. General Nazi, the Governor of Harrar, has proclaimed these Chiefs to be outlaws and offered a reward of 10,000 lires for the head or capture of each of these men.

IS IT ALL A STORY?

From Gore the Italian version is that the Ethiopians themselves have captured Ras Imru, cousin of the Emperor. They have been promising the people here that they will bring him down for every one to see, but the hurried arrival and departure of thousands of fresh soldiers every two or three days and the strict orders to the tribesmen to supply thousands of camels for sending out expeditions speak for themselves. They are being hard pressed everywhere.

TROUBLE AT CAPITAL

A friend of mine who came from Addis Ababa speaks of a revolt and fight between Arab and Somali Italian soldiers outside Addis Ababa. He said that all the Ethiopians, who were Catholics had joined the Italians and sold their country but the Shoans, Gallas and other Mahomedan tribes, living in Ethiopia, were determined to fight till death.

DESSIE ROAD UNSAFE

The Danakil tribesmen finding Ethiopians to be fighting for their country had given shelter to these brave men in their forests and the Italians have had to spend millions to subjugate these men. Dessie Road is also reported to be unsafe and so the soldiers from Massawa and Asmara are brought via Djibouti and sent up by train.

RALLY ROUND HEREDITARY CHIEF

Of course this does not mean that the Ethiopian Government still exists, but, as I have said before many redoubtable Chiefs are still in the field, the most powerful and dangerous being Ras Thayyu, nephew of Menelik and the real Emperor of Ethiopia after Leji Yasson by inheritance. The people are flocking to him every day and his call is answered by hundreds of thousands.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT

Another claimant to the Ethiopian throne is the son of Prince Liji Yassou called Menelik who is living with his mother, daughter of Naggadras Aboubaker, in Tadjourah in French Somaliland. The French Government gives an allowance for his upkeep and education.

Italian Affront To Indian Nationals

No Compensation For Losses In Ethiopia

Businessman's Appeal To Congress Leaders

(From Our Correspondent.)

DJIBOUTI, December 22.

The latest news from Ethiopia is of greatest concern to Indians. On a very small pretext of selling merchandise G. M. Mahomedali and Co.'s Dire-Dawa Trading House was forcibly closed down for 15 days. Many Indians, who have landed property and houses full of furniture and goods, are refused permission to go back to Ethiopia, to at least dispose of their properties.

The latest reports state that the British Charge d'Affairs in Addis Ababa is in communication with Marshal Graziani, but though I was promised by the British Consul of Harrar that the Legation would surely take action on my behalf, up to the time of writing nothing has been done in the matter. A great part of my money which was left behind, because I had no time, still remains there. No compensation has been given to me for the ill-treatment that I received.

PROPERTY LEFT BEHIND

I was a contractor with the Italian Government supplying wood, coal and lime to the Intendenza. All the officers were satisfied with my work, because I saved thousands for their Government. After 6 months I was called and ordered to leave Dire Dawa at once and never to return back to Ethiopia. I owned camels, mules and horses as my work required them. I could not sell these because there was no time.

I had an infant son only 7 days old and my wife was unable to travel. I was advised by the British Consul to send a doctor's certificate and a petition to the Governor of Harrar. I did so and the doctor specially mentioned in the certificate that it was dangerous for my wife to be moved for some weeks on account of the baby, but I received no answer.

I could not get permission to take my money and was allowed only 8,000 francs after great trouble. I boarded a special train which leaves at night for the comfort of my wife and baby and though I was travelling in second class, I could not get a place for them in any compartment.

ILL-TREATMENT 'EN ROUTE'

Although I had the Bank's permission and carried no other money but only 8,000 francs I was forced to get down from the train at Ashaa Station which is between Dire Dawa and Djibouti. I was asked to take down all my luggage myself, no coolies being available and carry to a distance of about 1,000 yards. My wife and daughter were forced to uncover their faces and searched in a shameless manner. Even their long hair were opened and they were made to undress by a woman but in the presence of a Somali soldier. I received the same treatment and my infant son was repeatedly turned down and searched. Of course they found nothing. **Then the turn of my luggage came, all the boxes were** broken open, our clothes torn and feverishly searched. All this time several Italian soldiers were gesticulating and talking. At last I was ordered to take back my luggage and they did not care what happened to us.

I feel sure that some of our Congress leaders will take strong action and urge the Government of India to ask compensation for all such damages and ill-treatment Indian Nationals have suffered.

The shock has been too much for me. I have been under doctor's treatment since my arrival, due to the shock of humiliation. My wife is still in bed with cold due to exposure and shock.

Since my arrival I have written to the Foreign Minister and Sgr. Mussolini as well but have received no answer from any one yet.

ALL LABOUR LOST

I had discovered valuable mines. The Abyssinian Corporation Ltd., and the Abyssinian Development Syndicate had taken sulphur mines discovered by me and given me a written contract to pay me £1,000. An Italian had given me a contract of 20,000 dollars for petrol mines and I had discovered many valuable salt-peter, mica and antimony deposits and spent all my life's earnings on these. All these are a loss to me now. I was told by the Italians that I was an enemy of their nation. Simply because I wrote some true articles against them!

I have lands in Ethiopia, camels, mules and horses and lot of money. They took rifles worth 600 dollars from my house on the first day that they entered Dire Dawa.

I have suffered all these things simply because I am an Indian and am a British subject. I am grateful to know that the Inperial Indian Citizenship Association has taken action in my case and written to the Indian Government.

I am not the only man to have received such treatment. Many other British journalists and officers like Major Bentinck and a lady were grossly insulted in the Hotel Bololallis and then an attack was made on them by several men.

APPEAL TO INDIAN LEADERS

I specially send my request to Congress leaders like Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Nariman and all other Indian leaders not only to take up my case but see that the trading rights of our Indian brothers and specially of the old established firms like Messrs G. M. Mahomedali and Co., Nathoo Moolji, Haji Yousuf Issack, Lakhmichand Bhagwandas, Inderji Maneckchand, Hassan Ali Tyabali and hundreds of others are protected and Indians are not unduly molested and imprisoned.

KEEPING AMERICA OUT OF WAR

New Neutrality Legislation Expected

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)

With little change probable in the foreign policy of the United States, one of the first acts of the new Congress in January is expected to be the tightening-up of the present neutrality laws of America.

Part of the present neutrality legislation designed to keep the United States out of war at all costs expires in May, 1937. The liberal element of the Senate is expected to demand a more drastic measure to take its place, supplemented by a far-reaching programme of "take the profit out of war."

The Spanish war has revealed a weakness in the present neutrality law. Its provisions, including embargoes on the shipment of munitions and the loaning of money to belligerents, can be invoked only when the President proclaims that a "state of War" exists between two countries. It does not therefore apply to internal conflicts, such as the Spanish fighting.

STRONG OPPOSITION.

In some sources it is thought that a "mandatory embargo," automatically forbidding shipment of munitions from the moment the first gun is fired in a foreign combat, may be demanded. Such a proposal would undoubtedly meet with strong opposition since it would sharply curtail the President's powers of discretion.

A bill to stop profiteering in war time, which "died" in the closing days of the last session of Congress, will in all probability be reintroduced with few changes. It would impose a 90 per cent tax on net personal incomes of over 10,000 dollars (£2,000) and on corporation incomes of more than 6 per cent of the capital earned while the nation is at war.—Reuter.

A Look Round The World

How Spain's Gold Was Saved From Rebels

Finance Minister Reveals The Story Of Five Tense Days

VALENCIA, (By Air Mail).

How, in five tense days, Spain's gold reserve of more than £70,000,000 was saved from the possibility of falling into rebel hands, is described by Senor Juan Negrin, Spain's Finance Minister, in an exclusive interview. As soon as he became Minister of Finance in the Caballero Cabinet in September, one of his first decisions was to make sure that whatever happened to Madrid, not one ounce of the national gold should be lost. The Fascists were still 60 miles from the capital, but the Minister determined to organise immediate transfer of the gold.

TRANSFER PROBLEMS

It was argued that proper transfer, with the usual measures of supervision, would take three or four months. "We shall have to reduce the procedure to a minimum", he answered. "I prefer to risk that one million goes astray than to let more than 2,200,000,000 pesetas, which belong to the Spanish people, fall into the hands of Fascist traitors". "How long do you think it took?" said Negrin with a smile, and then he told me. "Within five days the whole gold was here, safely stored, and one peseta was lost in spite of the emergency proceedings which I ordered. "And now, as a result, the gold coverage of our currency is still one of the strongest in the world.

"Our position has been improved through Franco's decision to stamp the bank-notes circulating in parts of Spain which are at present under Fascist rule. Frankly we dared not hope that he would be so silly. Our natural answer was, of course, to declare invalid all notes stamped by Franco, which now lack any gold covering. They are just covered by a small amount of the silver bullion circulating in that part of Spain." In answer to foreign and rebel allegations that most of the gold has been sent out of Spain, Senor Negrin showed me the latest weekly return of the National Bank Institute. Gold deposit in foreign countries was much less than £10,000,000. The Minister also showed me proof that revenue was still coming in from taxes, despite the disturbing influence of the civil war.—I.I. Service.

Cost Of Empire Migration Reduced

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A statement explaining the financial resolution on which the Government proposes to found a Bill to amend in certain respects the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, has been issued by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Dominion Secretary. It is proposed to reduce the nominal liability of United Kingdom funds for a settlement from a maximum of £3,000,000 to £1,500,000 in any financial year.

HIGHEST EXPENDITURE

It is explained, however, the highest expenditure in any year under the existing Act was £1,820,000, and the average expenditure from 1923 to 1929 was only slightly over £800,000 per annum. The proposal to fix the maximum at £1,500,000 in any future year does not, therefore, mark a change of policy, but is intended to bring the amount which Parliament is asked to authorise into closer relation with probable requirements as indicated by past experience. The average cost to the United Kingdom of assistance, under agreed schemes of all kinds, other than development or land settlement schemes, is estimated at approximately £11 per assisted migrant, after allowing for the proposed increase to a maximum of 75 per cent in appropriate cases in the rate of contribution by the Secretary of State.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

The actual expenditure in any year under such schemes will depend upon the number of persons assisted which will, in turn, depend upon various factors, such as the capacity of the oversea parts of the Empire to absorb Migrants. In the first year at least the expenditure is not likely to be large. No estimate can be made of the expenditure likely to be incurred on development or land settlement schemes.—I.I. Service.

CHANGING THE WORLD'S MAP

Ecuador-Peru Territory Dispute Over Vast Tangle Of Lush Forests

WASHINGTON, (By Mail).

All modern maps of the North-West shoulder of South America may be rendered obsolete by the ultimate result of boundary negotiations now progressing between Peru and Ecuador here.

This opinion was expressed by the National Geographical Society while delegates of both countries approached the complicated problem on this meeting ground.

"The area claimed by both countries, while not entirely surveyed, is at least as large as the State of New York", declared the Society in a bulletin clarifying the area under controversy.

"There is no question about Ecuador's ownership of the land from the Pacific Coast to and including the heights of the Andes.

"The dispute concerns the so-called Oriente, the vast, roadless, cityless tangle of lush forests, spreading eastward from the Andes toward the interior of the continent."

The bulletin added that even if Ecuador succeeds in holding the land it claims on present maps, it still would be nearly surrounded on all land sides by Peru, which, incidentally, has taken the initiative in exploiting the Oriente.—Reuter.

DOUBLE-DECKER BUSES SCARE ITALIANS

ROME, (By Mail.)

Because Italians do not like riding on top of double-decker buses they are afraid the buses will over turn—a special fare concession has been announced here.

In future, passengers who travel on top of these buses in Rome will receive a reduction of more than 10 per cent. on the price of their tickets.

Double-decker buses are rare in Rome. The fare reduction aims at making them popular by inducing passengers to overcome their fear that the buses will capsize on the sharp ups and downs of the Seven Hills.—Reuter.

CAR TYRE "INFLATED" WITH GOLD

French Smugglers' Ruse

PARIS, (By Mail).

The strangest hiding places are being used by smugglers taking gold out of France to Switzerland.

Three police inspectors on the look-out for smugglers at Bellegarde noticed a powerful car travelling at high speed. They whistled the car to stop and made a thorough search.

After fruitless searching the inside of the car the officers let the air out of the spare wheel. The tyre refused to go flat. Inside was found a gold ingot weighing 20 lbs. The two occupants of the car were taken to prison and the car itself, valued at £600, was seized by the police.

The customs officers at the frontier post of Perly found a gold ingot weighing 30 lbs. and valued at 350,000 francs (nearly Rs. 50,000) concealed in the hood of a car. The driver abandoned the gold and fled.—Reuter.

British Crown Jewel Replicas On Show In U. S. A.

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

American interest in the Coronation has prompted a famous New York department store to exhibit "glamorous replicas" of the Crown Jewels.

"If you can't visit the Tower of London or attend the Coronation next spring, come to—now, and tantalise yourself with some of the splendours you are going to miss. Our unjewelled but sparkling exhibit will cost you nothing", says an advertisement illustrating the jewels and occupying a quarter of a page of a New York newspaper.

The advertisement lists the 'jewels' on view, with appropriate descriptive notes. Of the Black Prince's Ruby in the State Crown it says: "A headlight the size of a small hen's egg—its estimated value more than half a million dollars."—Reuter.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Muslims And Assembly Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I deem it my duty to emphasise one important fact and bring it home to my Muslim brethren. Ever since the reformed Councils in India generally and particularly in our Presidency, it has been noticed both by Government and the public that the elected members in the Council did not form themselves into any well organised and well defined parties, either Hindu, Muslim or any other. Groups on indefinite and indifferent lines were seen occasionally to come together having no organised system, principle or policy, nor even any recognised leader to follow. As a result the interest of the people and the country has suffered grievously. This is true of all parties, such as they were in the Council for the last fifteen years, and I blush to add, more particularly so of the Muslim groups. The position will be worse in the next enlarged and further reformed legislatures, especially in our Presidency, if minorities, like the Muslim, which counts hardly 8 per cent of population, do not form themselves into a solid body, uninfluenced and unassailed by extraneous efforts. The Muslim League has, therefore, rendered invaluable service to the Muslims by organising them into a party with a definite creed and policy, aiming at the solidarity of the Muslims in the Legislature. The future Government which is to come into being within a few months under the new Act, will be a Government more than ever before, which will be typical of the "Rule of the Majority" in the real sense of the word. And here arises the anxiety and the concern of the Muslim representatives to the Assembly and the electorate behind them. The Muslims will number thirty out of a House of one hundred and seventy-five elected members. If this small fraction of thirty is again to be divided into self-interested subdivisions in the Muslim camp, the unfortunate and lamentable drama of the last fifteen years would be re-enacted on the floor of the Assembly and the great ideal of safeguarding the vital interest of the Muslims in the Presidency, which the League has so honestly and earnestly in view, would be frustrated. That would indeed be a calamity to the Muslim cause.

It must be borne in mind that even if the candidates who are opposing the Muslim League nominees call themselves "Independent" that is a mere name assumed by them having no creed or party organisation behind it. Such individuals lacking all sense of responsibility to their electorate or any organisation largely contribute to weaken the Muslim cause and enhance their difficulties. They owe allegiance only to themselves and none else. It is such attempts that the Muslim community must definitely discourage. The chief responsibility in this respect is the voter's, whose bound and duty is to caste vote in favour of that candidate who is backed by a party organisation, thus creating in the Assembly a united Muslim party, pledged to one creed and policy. I, therefore, ask you to vote firstly on grounds of the political principles stated above and secondly on grounds of being one who is interested in Muslims to vote for Muslim League candidates only.—Yours, etc.

MAHOMED SULEMAN CASSUMMITHA.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—When Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi's candidature was announced, I was of two minds, whether to support him as a voter or not.

Mr. Brelvi is standing for the Assembly on the Congress ticket but he is standing as a Muslim. The point to be considered is: "should Muslims support him or not?"

Mr. Brelvi is a silent worker and sincere withal. As one knows him and one who has not much sympathy for the Congress, I can say this much for him that if there is one outstanding characteristic of Mr. Brelvi, it is his sincerity.

Unlike many other politicians of the day, Mr. Brelvi has not sought the lime-light of publicity which he could have easily obtained by reason of his associations with the newspaper world. Even within the Congress, he has been a silent worker.

If Mr. Brelvi has now come forward as a Muslim candidate, it cannot be that he seeks publicity. A man of mature experience in public affairs and a keen student of politics, Mr. Brelvi is best suited to champion the cause of Muslims.

There are many amongst the Muslims to-day who do not know Mr. Brelvi, the man, and are suspicious about his associations with the Congress.

None can blame the Muslims for being suspicious about the Congress or those that are connected with it. First of all, the number of Muslims in the Congress is very negligible and the Congress while professing to invite them, one and all, within its fold, has failed to secure their confidence.

That is by the way. However, what the Muslims are concerned with is whether Mr. Brelvi, as a Congress candidate, can serve the Muslim cause and all thinking Muslims, after pondering over the point, will come to the satisfactory conclusion that he can.

Mr. Brelvi is a patriot, some may argue, and thus possibly may sacrifice the interests of his community for what in the patriot's opinion are the larger interests of the country. But Mr. Brelvi is a Muslim, and it is foolish to think that he will sacrifice the interests of his own community which by population figures alone accounts for nearly one-fourth of the country.

For Muslims, there is another angle also of looking at Mr. Brelvi's candidature. Muslims, we know, are not represented in the Congress to any appreciable extent and as Congress and Muslims are living as neighbours and working side by side, though in different ways, they cannot afford to live as strangers or enemies. The few Muslims that are in the Congress, men especially of Mr. Brelvi's sincere type, can help considerably firstly in protecting Muslim interests in Congress activities and secondly in forming a point of contact between the Congress and the Muslim world.

It will be seen from the above, therefore, that Mr. Brelvi's election to the Assembly will be desirable from the Muslim point of view in more senses than one. Muslims will see it for themselves that Mr. Brelvi is a man of ability, of political experience and acumen and what is more important of all, scruples. If he is elected, he will be of greater service to the community than people who promise everything and do very little or nothing in the end.—Yours etc.,

A MUSLIM VOTER.

Economic Associations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With the approach of Federation India will have to play its part not only as an important political unit but also as an economic one too. Each State or province will have to devise its own econmic policy for development of her special features, though it will have to follow the general canons of national economics. Hence the urgent need of economic associations in all important places in India. It was in 1936 that I conceived the idea of starting an association in Baroda and at present, in its third year, the association has become a really representative body which can speak with authority on problems of Baroda economics. Every country is devising a plan for its economic development. Shall one suggest establishment of association to be merged into a Federal Economic Council to act as a guide in shaping the future economic policy of India?—Yours, etc.,

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.

Baroda, Dec. 29.

Telephone Booth In Mahim

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I, on behalf of the Mahim public, beg the courtesy of your esteemed columns to request the Bombay Tlephone Company to erect a Public Telephone Booth within the jurisdiction of the Mahim Post and remove a long felt want without further delay. I have felt the 'pulse' of the Mahim Public, having lived here for the last twelve years, and I am sure that I can bank on every one of them to support me on this point. Considerable difficulties have been and are experienced on account of its absence and that the need is specific is quite obvious from the fact that many persons were either obliged to request the private owners for the use of their 'phone or run down to a Public Telephone Bootn situated at Dadar or Matunga which is the only alternative. To a person living near the Bazaar the distance to the nearest P. T. Booth is about 2 miles. The erection of a P. T. Booth will not only relieve the private owners from much inconveniences but will benefit the public considerably. And the best site for its erection will be at the junction where the Lady Hardinge Road intercepts the Lady Jamshedji Road.—Yours etc.,

"AMRAS".

Law Examiners

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read Mr. J. P. Bhagat's letter, and I am in full accord with his views. I specially commend to the consideration of authorities concerned the suggestion made by him to introduce 'viva voce' test in the ensuing Advocates' (A.S.) Examination. In fact, favouritism in appointment of examiners who have no lucrative practice and who do not command public confidence, and that too for consecutive examinations has proved to be a curse, and clogged the wheels of the Bar Council and the University machinery, and must be stamped out. I, therefore, feel that discriminate and prudent selection of examiners, such as among the seniors of the Small Causes Court and Police Courts, would undoubtedly purge all the existing evils.—Yours etc.,

Y. B. REGE.

Ban On A Homoeopath

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to ventilate a matter of public importance and want to attract your readers to it through your esteemed paper. Please publish it and oblige.

Dr. B. Bhatacharya M. A., Ph. D., Rajaratna; Gnanratna or Oriental Institute Baroda is a scholar of eminence and erudition. He is very well versed in the science of Homoeopathy in which he is interested as a dynamic theory of vital force of the body. He has made original and valuable research in comparing Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic concepts of constitutional medicine. His practical experience in homoeopathy dates back from long years and he has successfully treated number of chronic diseases in large numbers of patients outside his office hours and without remuneration with wonderful results. His popularity spread so far and wide that until he was stopped from practice lately he used to treat several hundreds of patients every Sunday at his Alakapuri residence. We doctors some of us interested in this system look upon him as a fully competent homeopath and he was elected President of The Western India Homoeopathic Association in 1932.

After my return from Europe lately I heard with dismay that he has been stopped from practising even on a charitable basis by the authorities at Baroda. The public has much to lose and no body is to benefit from such a prohibition. I cannot understand the attitude shown towards such a celebrity who was for the poor and needy. The Baroda Medical Act has recognised the science of homoeopathy and the practioners of that system of Medicine are registered by the Baroda Medical Council. The Government of Madras has also appointed Homeopaths in local board services. Bengal Government is about to recognise Homoeopathy. Everywhere Homoeopathy is looked upon with confidence and due recognition. In the circumstances a charitable dispensary is surely the best that could be desired and supported by the State. It is somewhat inconsistent with the progressiveness of the State, to have such a ban addressed to a worthy exponent of noble science.

Let us hope if there is any misunderstanding it will be cleared and the humanitarian work shall be helped with all facilities. In the meantime I am contemplating to take charge of the Sunday clinic at Alakapuri.—Yours, etc.

G. B. PATEL.

Navasari, Dec. 31.

Faizpur Congress And After

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the momentous session of the Congress is over and the leaders have all by now returned to their respective places and avocation, it is high time for one to ask for enlightenment as to the achievement uptodate. The No-Changers led by Babu Rajendra Prasad have not only not suggested any new tangible, clear-cut lead in the programme for the future but have positively helped to retard the progress of the oncoming Socialist wave. They would have been clearly well-advised, if instead, they had joined the socialists, tempered some of the boisterous elements thereof and chalked out something more definite and comprehensive destined to give real and adequate relief to the masses. Incredible though it may seem, the Socialists are really forging ahead and are sure, ere long, to enlist the support of the nation and lead the country towards the desired goal.

It behoves the Elders therefore to move with the times, re-shape the Congress policy, infuse a new spirit in the movement and encourage it with their wanted foresight and patriotic fervour. The No-Changers could, under the efficient lead of our Veteran Congress President, launch a campaign to advantageously work healthy Socialism along constructive lines, prepare the country to take its place, as and when the stage for final operations is bound to come, and fight its way to a successful finish.—Yours, etc.

T. V. AYYANGAR.

Chitragars In Mysore State

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Chitragar Community who follow the art crafts, like picture painting, wood and ivory carving, etc., in all the towns and villages of the Mysore State are one of the most backward among all the backward communities. Numbering well over sixty thousand, the community has produced some of the greatest artists of the land. The master crafts men of this community have drawn admiration from the Ruling House and the public for their beautiful works of art. Yet the condition of this important minor community is heartrending. There are very few literate persons and there are not even six graduates in the entire community. Not even once has a chance been given to candidates of this community in any selection of probationers. It goes without saying that this community cannot boast of even a single gazetted officer in the State service. This great blow to the legitimate hopes and aspirations of the community, has cruelly discouraged the few students among the community who are giving up education in despair. When every other backward community is progressing and consolidating their own position and claiming "adequate representation", this community has to say with sorrow that it has no representation at all. It is fervently hoped that the Government will give encouragement by nominating a candidate of this community to the Civil Service. It is only right that this most backward community should receive timely help before it falls into a more deplorable condition. It is high time that the Government brought these extremely backward communities into line with the forward communities. The case of this community is the most typical and calls for urgent sympathetic treatment.—Yours, etc.

M. S. SRIKANTIAH.

Mysore, Dec. 31.

OCTOGENARIAN CUTS HUSBAND'S THROAT

Because He "Chased Out After Other Women"

LOS ANGELES, (By Mail).

Obsessed with the idea that her 91-year-old husband had for years been untrue to her, Mrs. Anna Johnson, aged 81, first took his life and then hanged herself.

The crime was discovered when the body of Charles Johnson, his throat cut and a razor lying on the floor nearby, was found in an old rocking chair.

Policemen next found the body of his wife hanging from a rope which had been thrown over a beam in the rafters. One of the several farewell notes which the woman left read:—

"We have been married 60 years, and for the last 40 years he has been chasing out, every chance he got, with other women."

The authorities returned a verdict of murder and suicide, and were astonished to learn from neighbours that Mr. Johnson has been a semi-invalid for many years, so helpless in fact that his wife had to shave him.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS AND ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 6.)

iland and an important asset to such other India's true sons, who are entirely working for peace, love and contentment between all the sister communities with the single aim and object of achieving Freedom.

CATHOLIC VOICES ON SPAIN

Most Pious Of Them Are Whole-Heartedly With Government

Wherever there is a People's front against tyranny and oppression, against war and fascism, there you will find a goodly number of Catholics. These Catholics do not commit or represent the Church officially, any more than Father Coughlin makes the Church fascist. They exercise their right to free political expression and action, since the Church does not "interfere in politics."

These basic facts must be kept in mind also in regard to the Spanish situation. There is a widespread opinion that all Catholics are actively in sympathy with the Spanish Rebels. The press, generally, plays up stories in which Catholic leaders oppose the Spanish Government. But that is only half the story. A section of Catholic opinion is evidently with the Spanish Republic and we will merely list here some of these expressions which have come to our notice.

In Austria the "Oesterreichische Arbeiterzeitung," organ of the Christian workers' movement, protested against the "unsocial even anti-social traditions of Spanish Catholicism" and continued: "We are convinced that Holy Father will disapprove of the one-sided condemnation of the Left by Catholic opinion in many countries and raise the voice of justice to condemn this scandalous blasphemy."

In Ireland there is considerable opposition to O'Duffy's fascists who are campaigning against the Spanish Government and the Irish "Workers' published a ballad ridiculing the use of the Moors to defend the Cross of Calvary.

In England the press is filled with letters by Catholics supporting both sides in the conflict. One of these was by W. T. Kelly, Labour M. P. for Rochdale. This English Catholic grew caustic over the statement of Catholic dignitaries that "the Catholics in Spain are marching as Crusaders." "I could scarcely believe those words as coming from a priest," he declared. "It is a strange, a bizarre crusade, supported by Moorish bayonets and foreign militarist."

The most significant situation, however, is in Spain itself. Leave out the warm support given to the Government by Father Morales and by the Franciscan Serasola, no in this country, since the status of both within the Church has been challenged. But there can be no doubt that the Basques, the most pious of Spanish Catholics, are wholeheartedly supporting the Government and that some of their priests have been executed by the Rebels for that very reason.

Among the many prominent Catholic laymen standing by the Government the most outspoken it. Don Angel Ossorioy Gallardo, distinguished lawyer and Conservative statesman, often mentioned as the most eminent Catholic layman in Spain. This Catholic Conservative has addressed letters to the press and to organizations in various countries defending the Government's cause. One of his most outspoken statements was made over the radio in Madrid. A few quotations will show the tenor of his talk:

"A Christian cannot be a Fascist, because Christianity stands for the liberation of the human spirit and respect for human personality, while Fascism is the negation of freedom, the setting up of oppression and the regime of force—and that not even in the service of the poor, but to safeguard the privileged classes.

"A Catholic owes respect and obedience to the Church. But the Church, the immortal guardian of the most lofty, the purest and the most generous doctrine which the centuries have ever known, must not be confounded with the ecclesiastical degeneracy of bishops laden with jewels, who drag God into political conflicts. . . , thus degrading him to the status of a belligerent, subjecting Him to the law of defeat, and blaspheming His divinity.

"Nor must the Church be confounded with the Religious Orders which amass riches . . . nor with individuals, priests or laymen, who fire from church towers. . . . nor with the priests who, rifle or machine gun in hand, fling themselves into the fray, thus disgracing their sacred calling . . ."

We do not know whether these Catholic voices represent a small or a large number of individual Catholics. We would merely call attention to the fact that they are there, since the press is silent on this important issue.—"World Events."

PRIDE OF A CANNIBAL

PORT MORESBY, PAPUA, (By Mail).

"Of course I have eaten man's flesh, many times. Am I a child or a dog, that I should not eat it?"

The old Goaribari chief was indignant at the question of a Papuan Government official who was visiting his village. For among the Goaribari tribe, not to have eaten human flesh is a proof of very humble origin.

The official bowed apologetically.

"But you don't eat man's flesh now?" he suggested.

"No," said the old cannibal regretfully. "Not for a long time have I eaten it."

The official was pleased. Here, obviously, was evidence of the triumph of Government influence.

"And why don't you eat it now?" he asked encouragingly.

The old cannibal shook his head.

"Because I have no teeth", was the reply.—Reuter.

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And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package. Price: As. 10.

HOW an exhausted man KEPT HIS JOB

Depression sets in.

WIFE:- You must take nourishment, or you will not be fit to work.

HUSBAND:-I don't want to eat.

Optimism approaches

DOCTOR:-Give your husband Brand's Essence of Chicken; a palatable and appetising concentrate particularly helpful for patients who cannot take bulky foods.

WIFE:- I will give him some tonight and let you know the result.

Happiness Prevails.

HUSBAND:-The doctor was right you know, I feel a new man. I do not even feel so depressed about business now.

WIFE:- You must continue with Brand's Essence and make a success of your business by keeping fit.

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may be obtained in either a bottle or a tin from your dealer.

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BR.K 11

Our Moscow Letter

Russia's Amazing Preparations For Defence

Speeches At Special Congress

By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, Dec. 1.

Many interesting speeches have been and are being made during the course of the Eighth (Special) Congress of Soviets now in session in the Great Kremlin Palace, in Moscow, to discuss and to adopt the new draft Constitution of the USSR. Among others, it is interesting to report the witty and humorous speech made by Mr. M. M. Litvinov, the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, before the assembled delegates.

Although dealing with the serious, almost grim, international world situation, particularly with the recent events in Spain, and the newly-concluded Japano-German military agreement "against Communism," Mr. Litvinov's speech was so full of wit and biting satire that time and again he was interrupted by bursts of applause and laughter as he delivered some particularly striking blow against the fascist aggressors.

Mr. Litvinov opened his speech with a very simple and humorous description of what fascism is, and how in reality it works, and then went on to show how the international fascist propaganda agencies are attempting to overthrow existing democratic governments in other countries. Stating that many people have felt that the Soviet Union is becoming more "conservative," more bourgeois, as reflected in new draft Constitution, he went on to say: "Such, comrades, is the fate of democracy and bourgeois liberties in Europe now, and that is why we cannot feel particularly flattered when we are told in connection with the draft Constitution that we are returning to the bosom of European democracy, to the bourgeois liberties. It will be more correct to say that we are taking the banner of democracy, the banner of liberty, which is falling from the weak hands of the decrepit bourgeoisie, and are filling these concepts with new rich Soviet content."

GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Speaking of the German international propaganda agencies, he described the German Ministry for Propaganda as; "a special state institution, called the Ministry for Propaganda, at the head of which stands a man who, to do him justice, as the author and circular of the most absurd inventions and the most lying report is, as the British say, the right man for the right place," and then he took a slap at the new Japano-German military agreement, ostensibly concluded to fight Communism, by stating in his reference to the foreign terroristic and spying activities of the fascists that; "It represents a real and great danger for other countries, for their very existence, but not for us. We can easily cope with it on Soviet territory, with our own forces, and we are not going to ask for foreign assistance to combat it or to conclude international alliance and agreements for this purpose."

Mr. Litvinov spoke at length about the war going on in Spain. About the Committee on Non-intervention in Spain he said; "The London Committee understood the word non-intervention in the sense that it itself was not to intervene in the intervention in Spanish events", and then hit at the false story that the USSR wants to make Spain Soviet. "Our enemies claim that we are seeking to create on the Pyrenees Peninsula," he said, "a Communist Soviet State which we intend to incorporate in the Soviet Union. If there are naive people who believe these foolish assertions they must be rather surprised that we have not postponed the Eighth Congress in the expectation of including in the Constitution the twelfth Spanish Socialist Republic."

The Japanese-Manchurian militarists have been encouraged by the Japanese-German agreement to increase the number of "incidents" and disturbance on the Soviet-Manchurian recently, but "We hope that in spite of the Berlin agreement the Japanese militarists in Manchuria will not forget the earnest request of the Far Eastern Red Army 'to choose for their strolls nooks somewhat farther away,' " he said.

Concluding his speech, Mr. Litvinov said: "The Soviet Union sees no ground to change its policy, which was, and is and will be a policy of peace. It wants this peace for itself and for other nations, therefore it offered them its co-operation. It expects not words about peace from other but actions in organising this peace."

PREMIER'S SPEECH

Another outstanding speech made at the Congress was that of Mr. V. M. Molotov, the Premier of the USSR, who as Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars is the head of the Government.

Mr. Molotov, who spoke in connection with the debates now in progress on the draft Constitution, made a number of brilliant points in his great speech, in which he spoke at length on the themes "Socialism as the foundation of the new Constitution." The Soviets and their relation to Democracy and the "USSR and the establishment of Peace between the People."

Most of the speeches at the Congress are devoted to a criticism of fascism, but this criticism is a sound criticism, a criticism based on facts and figures, criticism which breaks the "air castles" of fascist theory and practice. This criticism exposes fascism as a destructive, unnatural, anti-civilization and anti-democratic movement, which must be counteracted by the peace-loving peoples of the world by forming a united common front.

Criticising Fascism, M. Molotov said: "In the Book "My Struggle", a book which is noted for its bad reputation, on its very first page it is written, 'When Germany will enlist in its ranks the last of the Germans who cannot make their livelihood, then moral rights will be dictated to them by necessity of the right to conquer other people's lands. The ploughs then will be transformed into swords, and on the soil moistened by the tears of war will be produced the daily bread for our descendants'."

"While fascism is changing ploughs into swords," said Mr. Molotov, "and the Great German nation, on the soil moistened by tears is waiting for its daily bread, the people of the Soviet Union are living a happy life. They have reached the lower stage of Communism and have worked out the best Constitution in the world. Fascism brings to the people bloodshed and famine; Socialism brings to the people happiness and fortune."

"The equality of nations and the fraternity of peoples—this is one of the most important principles of Socialism and this principle is one of the foundation stones of our democracy."

Mr. V. V. Khripin, speaking on behalf of Soviet Aviation, made an interesting speech at the Congress. It is a great mistake on the part of those sceptics who consider that Soviet efforts and the endless struggle for obtaining universal peace is due to its weakness. On the contrary, the Soviet struggle for peace is a most honest and sincere one, and it will undoubtedly be a great tragedy for the "aggressive bloc" if they should venture to try their strength with that of the Soviets, which is to-day one of the strongest military powers, with a highly disciplined, conscientious and cultured army. It has a heavily mechanized army, with huge and inexhaustible deposits of raw-materials, with great industries and most important of all with the whole-hearted support of the entire people inhabiting its territory.

In order to feel the might of the Soviets both during the peaceful times when it is building Socialism and during the time when it is preparing itself for defence against aggressors one must not only thoroughly study the speeches of Stalin, Molotov, Litvinov and other leaders, but also the speeches of such men as Khripin, Orlov and others which give a good inside view of Soviet military strength, particularly in the field of the naval and air fleets.

Mr. Khripin began his speech with the words; "The Soviet airmen are fortunate in being able to report to the Congress of Soviets that thousands of airplanes belonging to our air fleet are ready for action." This declaration was met with stormy applause.

AIR FORCE FIGURES

"As it is aware," he continued, as far back as in 1933, Joseph Stalin, declared that "we had no aviation industry before, now we have it." Our aviation industry has already built thousands of best quality air planes, excellent airplane motors, and all kinds of instruments and apparatus which is used in the latest kinds of military equipment. We are proud therefore to declare to-day that the militant aviation force of the Red air fleet is one of the best creations of the country which is building Socialism."

"We are all aware", continued Mr. Khripin," that the capitalist countries are feverishly preparing for a new world war. We know that in this preparation Germany is investing huge resources to increase its air force. The same can be said of Italy. The strength of the German air force has reached 2,000 airplanes of the first line. The total number of air lines in Germany to-day is between 6 and 7 thousands. The German airplane industry turns out no less than 300 airplanes a month of which a considerable number are bombers. Japanese military airplanes number 2,650 and those of America 2,700, with France and Great Britain lagging somewhat behind in this field. In a word, judging from the tempo with which the aviation of various countries is developing, after a year or two the total number of the military air fleet of the main capitalist countries is expected to reach the fantastic number of 17 to 18 thousands of airplanes, the present estimated number being between 11 and 12 thousands.

"However, we are not afraid of these air armaments of the capitalists. Our country has already moulded a strong air fleet. Our air fleet, in quantity and quality, in military training, discipline, bravery of its aviators is the strongest in comparison with the existing air force of any capitalist country. We have created the strongest heavy bombing aviation and have greatly improved the quality in other branches. For the last ten months of the present year the production of the aviation industry has increased two-fold as against the corresponding period last year.

SOVIET WORLD RECORDS

"In aviation motor building the increased this year over last year is 146 per cent. During the course of the past four years the fighting units of our aviation has increased by 330 per cent. Not only this but we have established a number of world records in various fields of aviation.

"In 1934, for instance, "he continued, 'our aviators', Mr. Gromov, Hero of the USSR, set the first Soviet world record of 12,411 kilometres non-stop flight. In 1935, aviator Kokinaki set a world altitude record recording 14,575 metres in an ordinary airplane. In 1936, the same aviator beat his own record and rose with a load of 500 kg. to the altitude of 13,110 metres. Another aviator, Alexseyev, on Nov. 1st, 1936, rose to an altitude of 12,695 metres with a load of 1,000 kg. The aviator Umashev was another to set a world record of 8,102 metres altitude with a commercial load of 5,000 kg., while the same aviator set another world record, rose to the height of 6,605 metres with 10 tons of load.

Mr. Khripin further continued: "On November 10, Nukhtin went further and set a new world record by rising to the altitude of 7,032 metres with a cargo of 10 tons. Ten days later he beat his own record and rose to 4,535 metres with a load of 13 tons. In addition to this the world non-stop flight records of 9,374 kilometres was set by the Heroes of the USSR, Chichalov, Belyakov and Baidukov.

Concluding the speaker said: "In the ranks and files of our army we have tens of thousands of parachutists. During the summer manoeuvres in the Moscow District, 3,000 Red Army men with rifles and arms jumped with parachutes from airplanes in the rear of the (conditional) "enemy."

"Germany's general staff of aviation to-day, is leading a campaign to train 70,000 aviators. It must be our task now to train a hundred thousand aviators for the defence of our country. However great the figures seem they are not fantastic and it is quite within our reach. And undoubtedly will success in fulfilling this problem of preparing thousands of Red aviators in all the branches of aviation. We will fulfil this problem with the same success that we obtained in creating cadres in other lines."

SPEECH OF MR. ORLOV

The Chief of the USSR's navy Mr. V. M. Orlov, then made a report on the Soviet navy and pointed out that in the field of the coastal defence of the USSR, much had been done and huge achievements gained.

After giving a vivid picture of how capitalist countries, particularly Germany, Japan and Italy, have been feverishly increasing their navies, Mr. Orlov declared: "We have very adequately strengthened our defence from the seaside. We have already learned how to build excellent war ships and our industry is quite capable now to meet the demands of our army in all the lines of naval building. Taking into consideration the international situation and the incidents that are taking place around us in capitalist countries," said Mr. Orlov, "we must build and are now building a great fleet including ships of all classes and the most up-to-date types."

Summing up the results of naval building during the past few years Mr. Orlov declared: "If the number of submarines in our fleet be taken at the granted number of 100 per cent, to-day we have increased them to 715 per cent. The number of the small-tonnage fleet auxiliary to the submarines has increased during the same period by 300 per cent; the number of heavy artillery of the coastal defence has increased by 75 per cent. the aircraft shooters of the naval bases have increased by 100 per cent. and finally, naval aviation has increased by 510 per cent."

Further Mr. Orlov described how naval officers and sailors have learned to become the best in their qualification. Many of them have set records in various lines of naval service and as a whole the red Navy has not only increased in number but in quality as well.

At the conclusion of his speech he declared: "Our workers and peasants Red Fleet will grow stronger in the future as well as will constitute one of the main forces fulfilling the task of defending our socialist state."

UNITED FRONT AGAINST NATIONAL GOVT.

British Left Wing Parties To Combine In Fight For Socialism

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Communists, the I.L.P. and the Socialist League—Britain's farthest Left Wing parties—are discussing a big political alignment that may have an important effect on the future of British politics.

For some time the leaders of these parties have been meeting in private to consider the formation of a new Left Wing bloc. Their main objects are:

Unremitting opposition to Fascism at home and abroad, especially in Spain;

United antagonism to the National Government;

Open attacks on the leadership of the Labour Party and T.U.C.;

An unrelenting campaign against the new unemployment regulations and the Means Test;

The speedy establishment of a Socialist State.

Political arrangements for a united Left Front on these issues have recently been considered at length by the leaders of the various groups in the proposed alliance:

Sir Stafford Cripps, leader of the Socialist League;

Mr. Harry Pollitt, who leads the Communist Party of Great Britain;

Mr. James Maxton, chairman of the I.L.P.; and their chief lieutenants.

It has been agreed that from now internecine war between the Left groups should cease and that a joint national campaign should be started on a full-blooded basis.

There is no intention of submerging the personal identity of any of the groups.

They will each maintain independence and publish their own literature, but the effect of the new move will be to co-ordinate all extreme Left Wing opinion into one channel—the class war on Marxist lines.

"This, of course, must mean constituency warfare against official Labour, which is now openly gradualist."

How far the new development will be endorsed by the individual membership of the various groups remains to be seen.

Some of the Socialist League's members take the view that their socialist aims can best be accomplished by a peaceful penetration of the Labour Party.

Others believe that their future tactics should be to consolidate extreme Left Wing opinion.

Whatever the result, Sir Stafford Cripps's position as a member of the Labour Party is bound to be called into question once more by Transport House, which is not now in the mood to tolerate further breaches of discipline.

Nationalism Stimulated Economic Studies

Dr. Mathai Urges Indian Students To Make It A Live Subject

The following are excerpts from the Presidential address delivered at the Indian Economic Conference, held at Agra, on December, 21 by Dr. John Mathai, Director-General of Public Intelligence and Statistics to the Government of India:—

The study of Economics has made remarkable progress in India in recent years. The provision made by Universities and Colleges throughout the country for teaching and research in Economics has increased greatly since a generation ago. On the arts side there is perhaps hardly a subject taught in Indian colleges to-day which commands greater popularity and interest among our students. A visitor, for example, to the London School of Economics can hardly help being struck with the large proportion of Indians among the pupils attending its classes.

But if the true test of the progress of scientific studies is the extent to which original thinking is stimulated and fresh contributions are made to knowledge, it is to be admitted that we in India have lagged considerably behind other countries.

FUNDAMENTALS ARE THE SAME

Economic conditions are not the same in all countries nor are the immediate practical problems by which they are faced. But these differences do not invalidate the central theory which forms the essence of the science. Unless our students can acquire a firmer grasp of the technique and method of Economics analysis and can help in throwing fresh light on it by their work, the study of Economics can hardly be said to have justified itself. For it will be admitted by those who have given thought to the matter that there is no part of Economics in which there is room for greater and more sustained intellectual effort than the examination of the central theoretical structure of the subject. The lines of work pursued by Indian scholars hitherto have been those which involve less strenuous mental application and are intrinsically of less importance.

Modern Economic theory deals with the mental reactions of human beings to the constantly recurring problem of relating means to ends in a world of limited resources. The language in terms of which thinking and writing are done is a factor of the utmost importance in a subject which deals with the mental processes of human beings. It is a matter for serious consideration whether a language which is acquired but not imbibed, however fluently and elegantly handled, can ever be an adequate instrument for the accurate expression of the subtler forms of thought.

ROLE OF NATIONALISM

The beginnings of the organised study of Economics in India have coincided with the growth of the national movement in its more active phases. Among the influences which have in recent years helped to stimulate interest in Economic studies, there is none more important than the urge to Economic development which nationalism has brought with it. It is natural that a movement which inspires so strong a sentiment of common purpose and desire of service should enlist the sympathy of those who are interested in improving the Economic welfare of the people. For it is obvious to every one who has attempted the task that except by voluntary collective effort, no perceptible improvement in Economic conditions can be realised in this country; and for undertaking such collective effort in a spirit of service, there could in the present conditions be no stronger motive than that provided by the national movement.

It is therefore easy to understand the somewhat rigid national outlook which is so prevalent a feature of Indian Economic writings. But such an outlook carries with it an inherent danger which students of Economics would do well to guard against. In a country which is passing through a stage of unfulfilled nationalism, public controversies are apt to be tinged with an emotional fervour which is relatively rare in countries with settled political traditions. A special responsibility rests upon students of Economics—to search for truth shunning partisan controversies. One of the greatest achievements of modern Economic analysis is the discovery that there is a fundamental unity which underlies the various activities of man's Economic life. To grasp this principle of unity and to relate to it individual problems as they arise is the surest means of arriving at the truth and is therefore the allotted task of the student.

ATMOSPHERE OF UNREALITY

The greatest difficulty which presents itself to the Indian student in appreciating Economic theory is that the setting of facts in which it is presented in Eng-

(Continued in col 5)

(Continued from col. 7)

lish text books bears little apparent relation to the conditions of Indian life. To most Indian students it requires a drastic effort of imagination to picture the kind of Economic organisation with reference to which the so-called laws of Economics are deduced and illustrated. The background of modern Economic treatises consists of a highly industrialised society knit together by a complex commercial and financial organisation. To this background, outside of two or three of the larger industrial centres in India, it is impossible for an Indian student to conceive of a parallel organisation in his own country. The result is that for majority of our students the study of Economic theory is from the beginning invested with a sense of unreality, which prevents the growth of a spontaneous and living interest in the subject.

When no real interest is awakened in the study of the theoretical foundations of the science, it is natural both for teacher and student to seek an outlet for their intellectual energy and their interest in Economics in an accumulation of un-co-ordinated facts and in the pursuit of journalistic disputes.

There is a prevailing impression that modern Economic theory as evolved in Western countries has little application to the mediaeval type of organisation which still prevails over the greater part of India.

The human motives and instincts which are assumed in economic laws are generally summed up by the term, competition. That in India custom and not competition is the determinant factor is the objection which critics have generally urged against the applicability of Economic laws to India.

The truth is not that Economic laws are inoperative in India but that over the greater part of the country the 'form' and 'pace' of their operation are different from those in countries which are more advanced economically.

MAKE IT LIVE SUBJECT

From the point of view of rendering Economics a live study in India, the greatest need to-day is for books by Indian scholars examining and illustrating the fundamental theory of the Science with reference to the facts of Indian life.

The accentuation of Economic inequalities at a time when education and political consciousness are becoming more widely diffused constitutes a situation which is not without danger to the orderly growth of national life. Economic planning is a much abused term; and in this as in other countries it has provided material for much fruitless controversy by its quite unnecessary association with the idea of State action. But if by planning is meant co-operative thinking guided by sound principles and directed to well-defined ends, there never was a greater call for it than now. Even if its results measured by concrete tests amounted to little, its psychological value as a corrective to impulsive action should commend it to thoughtful persons.

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SIR RAZA'S TRIBUTE TO ALIGARH

Abolish Communalism From Educational Institutions, He Pleads

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Last month we, in London, wished "Sal Mubarak" as we celebrated Diwali, the Hindu New Year. This month we are occupied in wishing "Id Mubarak."

On Tuesday last, thanks mainly to Sir Abdul Qadir and Dr. Abdul Aziz Puri, we celebrated "Id-ul-fitr" at the Savoy Hotel, when the chief guests at the annual dinner of the Aligarh Society (London) where Sir Syed Raza and Lady Ali. Over 50 covers were laid and Sir Abdul Qadir, the President of the Society, received his guests in the green robe of the Trustee of the Aligarh University. On the high table by his side were Sardar Mohan Singh, Sir Reginald Glancy, Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, Lady Ali, Lord Lamington, Sir Raza Ali, Dr. F. Krenkow, Sir Charles Tegart, and Dr. Puri, the Secretary of the Society. But in a corner of the dining room sat the unassuming figure of Mr. Jalal Khoreshi, without whose inspiration and assistance, as Dr. Puri said, the "Id-ul-fitr" would not have been celebrated in so fitting a manner.

TRIBUTE TO ALIGARH

Sir Syed Raza Ali was given a loud applause as he rose to response to the Toast of the Muslim University, which Dr. F. Krenkow, the greatest authority on Oriental studies, proposed in a few but choice words. "I consider it a great privilege," declared Syed Raza Ali, "to be called upon this evening to reply to the Toast of th. Aligarh University that has been proposed though in a few but exceedingly sweet words by my learned friend Dr. Krenkow. It was my proud privilege to be at Aligarh for six long years. I was there at what was known as the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College from 1898 to 1904 and I can say this with confidence that those were the years which were amongst the most pleasant in my life."

"Aligarh has acquired a name and fame for itself," continued Sir Raza Ali, "not only within our mother country but even outside the frontiers of India. Let us, therefore, for a while think of what Aligarh is and what that great movement signifies. Splendid as the Aligarh College was and magnificent as the Aligarh University is, the Aligarh Movement is bigger than either put together. It signifies a great change in the Muslim life in the East. The late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, no doubt, founded the Aligarh College but it was not simply with the object of popularising Western education in India. He thought that life unfortunately had ceased to come from the East such as comes from the West. The East, in his opinion, had become lethargic, demoralising and actionless. And he found that the West was energetic, active and dominating. He, therefore, thought that if these two—the East and the West—were to live side by side—to put it more simply, I mean Englishmen from England and Indians from their own country, an early readjustment of the existing notions had to be known too. What the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan really complained against was not so much the lack of educational institutions in India as the baneful influences of certain section of the people. The Aligarh Movement was, therefore, more of a religious and social character than of educational character.

CRUSADE OF IDEALS

"His crusade, therefore, consisted of a large number of ideals. Firstly, his programme really consisted of a ferver of religious regeneration. Seconly, he aimed at social reforms of a very radical character. Thirdly, he wanted the Mahomedans and all Indians to be educated on Western lines. And lastly he realised that British connection should be looked upon as having a permanent element in India, in order to enable Indians to rise to the full stature. He was known as a very great loyalist. He had realised that it would be impossible for Indians to raise themselves to the status to which they were entitled without the help of such a Western country. His greatest service will be the great change that he brought about in his life time in the Muslim cult. He was the greatest Mahomedan of the last century.

HINDU HELP RECALLED

"Then there was the Aligarh College founded and the Aligarh school. And let us this evening remember that it was not he—Sir Syed Ahmed Khan—alone who succeeded in founding these great institutions. The two quarters from which he received help must be mentioned. In the first place his own efforts and the efforts of his co-religionists that were responsible for the existence of these organisations. In the second place the Government of India did not fail them. And it must never be forgotten that a very generous help was forthcoming from his Hindu friends, amongst whom prominently figured a large number of ruling Hindu Princes, for instance, the Maharaja of Fatiala in 1875. Another life-long friend of his from Moradabad was the late Raja Jai Krishna Das.

"Unfortunately, it is a reproach to us, Indians, that every Indian in a foreign country is a patriot but every Indian in India is a communalist," declared Sir Raza Ali, "and I cannot say that we do not partly deserve that reproach. It has been and is the duty of Aligarh to preach and stand for tolerance and for a bigger united India. If I may say so that a very great mistake was made in India when it was decided to impart education in communal denominations. I have not the least doubt that if India wants to be a self-governing country she will have to solve at least two of the problems before she deserves a constitution in lines with the self-governing dominions. The immediate problem before us should be how to bring amity and good-feeling between one Indian and another, whether the two are Hindus, Muslims, Christians Parsees or Jews.

COMMUNALISM MUST GO.

"In my opinion a tragedy is being enacted in India inasmuch as the Hindu University is educating nobody but the Hindus and the Aligarh University, though a little broadminded is an institution which is controlled by the Muslims, staffed mainly by the Muslims and the education imparted there is mainly for the Muslims. Is this the way of bringing about nationalism in India? You shut up two communities in watertight compartments. How can you expect them to co-operate in the cause of India? If India is to be a nation, it is absolutely necessary that if we cannot abolish Aligarh, Benares and other communal institutions, at least to make it our duty to see that the number of Hindus is counterbalanced by the Mahomedans at Benares. And equally it will be the duty of the Aligarh University to induce as many Hindus as possible to go to Aligarh to make Aligarh their "Alma Mater." I have come to the conclusion that at least it ought to be the duty of the Hindus and Muslims not to multiply to these denominational institutions and not to add poison to the very spring of our national life. I often think, even at this long distance from our country of our beloved motherland in the words of a poet and I often sing his poetry with a slight alteration like this:

"There resteth to India a glory,
a glory that cannot grow old
There remaineth to India a
story, a tale, gentle and noble."

Sir Abdul Qadir in proposing the Toast of the guests entirely agreed with Sir Raza Ali that denominational institutions should be run on broader lines.

Others who addressed the gathering included Lord Lamington, Sir Reginald Glancy, Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar. On behalf of the Muslim community in London, Dr. Abdul Aziz Puri thanked Lord Lamington for the 'Id' greetings offered by him and for the tributes paid to the work of the Aligarh University of which Dr. Puri is a product.

However, Atya Begum Saheba, who attended the dinner, declared at another Id function, organised by her, that she was going to wind up "this farce of Woking and Savoy." At the Kashmir Restaurant, where she organised a Chinese dance, a Japanese dance and a few speeches, she stated that to her "Id is a day to feed a seed, to sow a seed and to grow a seed, is a deed indeed." She thought that in the name of Id festivities, some of her co-religionists overlooked its real significance and unnecessarily indulged in attacking other religions. In her opinion that was not the way to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity. On a day like Id she would think what Kemal Pasha did in his own country. The Attaturk's first duty was to found institutions for women because he thought "if we have responsible women in the world we will have responsible sons." Atya Begum Saheba, therefore, felt the need of more women institutions particularly for the Muslim women who due to lack of proper education could not contribute to the solution of the Hindu-Muslim unity.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

The Begum Saheba has now started the Three Arts Circle on the lines of that which existed in India. The other day she addressed a group of "Society" women in this country, including Lady Stanley Jackson, Laid Playfair, at the Empress Club in Dover Street, which I am told is a "swell" club of the Mayfair aristocracy. Atya Begum has received encouraging letters from some of the English women who agree with her that there is need to provide a platform in London to bring genuine representatives of what is best and most vital in Eastern, and particularly, Indian philosophy, literature, science, the arts and music. The Three Arts Circle will provide not merely a lecture platform, assures the Begum Saheba, but facilities for creative activity, for instance, in the drama, music and painting, in which Easterners and Westerners could work together.

PROGRESS OF INDIANS

The Central Indian Colonial Association took advantage of Sir Raza Ali's presence in London and arranged a reception in his honour at the Great Central Hotel in Marylebone on Thursday afternoon. Addressing over 200 guests, which included Mr. R. A. Butler, the Indian Under-Secretary, Mr. TeWater, High Commissioner for South Africa, Sir Abdul Qadir, Sardar Mohan Singh, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt, Mr. B. Rama Rau, Deputy High Commissioner, Dr. Martin, of the Abyssinian Legation, Sir Raza Ali assured us that since the visit of the last Indian delegation to South Africa much progress has been made in that country in the interest of the Indian residents. He divided the position of Indians in Eouth Africa, roughly in three parts—educational, social and political. Of course, he was aware that the most important item was the economic position of Indians but he did not propose to discuss it as it had no peculiarity, inasmuch as the Europeans were also faced with a similar position. So far as the educational position of Indians was concerned the Agent-General declared that large sums of money have been set apart for Indian education by the South African Government. A number of schools have been founded in towns where the majority of Indian population lives. A number of private schools have been taken up by the Union Government to educate Indian boys and girls. The progress made in this direction was really enormous, added Sir Raza Ali.

THE CONTRAST

Referring to his conversations with General Hertzog, Sir Raza Ali told us that he asked why there was prejudice against Indians in South Africa which was noticeable even in England. The General informed the Agent-General that he took the view that India sent either cultured grown-up men to England or young students, who commanded respect of English people, whereas India was sending indentured labour to South Africa, which perhaps accounted for the discrimination against the Indian population. However, Sir Raza Ali made himself bold to announce that this discrimination was less in evidence now. In 1925 there were restrictions against Indians but now any Indians could visit any best hotel in that country.

In conclusion Sir Raza Ali declared: "Situated as we are in South Africa it is no use adopting antagonistic attitude towards the people of South Africa. We will not achieve anything for Indians in South Africa by adopting antagonistic attitude. We must approach the problem patiently and tactfully. In 1906 we could not purchase even an inch of land. Now we can do it, which is an enomous advance. Compared with the past I think we have no reason to be disappointed with the progress that we have made in South Africa and to my mind the best thing in the world is to hope for the best while at the same time to be prepared for the worst."

TRIBUTE TO SIR RAZA.

Mr. TeWater, the South African High Commissioner in London, paid a tribute to Sir Raza Ali. In his opinion, the Indian Agent-General had approached his most important duties in South Africa with a proper perspective of how to advance the interests of his countrymen in that country. "I think," concluded Mr. TeWater, "no South African and for the matter of that no member of the Union Government has failed to appreciate the great work that your Agent-General is doing in my country. All of us who are deeply interested in the welfare of the people of India and South Africa must try to understand one another. That is the mission of your Agent-General in South Africa and I dare say that India could not have placed her trust in a better man than our friend Sir Raza Ali."

It was interesting to notice a number of Indian students from South Africa, talking with the South African High Commissioner in the Dutch language. As I was one of the party introduced to Mr. TeWater he asked me: "Manier, Hou Khan Duit?" I kept on smiling instead of saying "Very well" to his "How do you do, Sir?"

HUTCHINSON FOR PARLIAMENT?

Mr. Lester Hutchinson, one of the Meerut accused, has been adopted a Parliamentary Labour candidate for Rusholme Division of Manchester.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon has been deputed by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, as the Congress representative to attend a meeting of the International Council of the World Peace Congress to be held at Brussels on Tuesday, December 22. Mr. Menon leaves London to-day for Brussels.

MAXTON'S REJOINDER

Mr. Butler's reply in the House of Commons to Mr. James Maxton's question regarding the arrest of Mr. Sajjad Zaheer, the Muslim Socialist leader from the United Provinces is causing laughter in the Indian community in London. Mr. Butler told Mr. Maxton that Mr. Zaheer's prosecution sanctioned under Sec. 124-A of the Indian Penal Code was issued by the U. P. Government on the 17th November for a subversive speech delivered by him on 7th October. The orders were subsequently withdrawn by the Local Government on receipt of an undertaking from Mr. Zaheer's father that he would not offend again in the same way.

In a letter to Mr. Bridgeman of the League Against Imperialism, Mr. Maxton wishes that Mr. Bridgeman's father had as much control over Mr. Bridgeman as Mr. Zaheer's over his son!

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN TAMILNAD

Congress Leaders' Tour Programme

MADRAS: January 3.

It is understood, Babu Rajendra Prasad. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu have agreed to undertake a tour in Tamil Nadu in connection with Congress electioneering campaign.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is expected to visit Tamil Nadu during this month while Mr. Desai and Mrs. Naidu are expected in February next.—United Press.

PROBLEM OF DETENUS

(Continued from Page 6.)

ties but for the causes thereof one has got to go further than the premature release of terrorist prisoners. Is it not a fact that during the year 1920 and 1921 there was not a single act of terrorism notwithstanding the fact that those detained under the Defence of India Act 1915 and otner political prisoners had been granted general amnesty in 1919?

Lesson Of History

As to 'the lesson of history ' it is obvious that the Government in this country has not learnt or unlearnt anything from history. What has been the result of repression in other countries? Has it ever succeeded in repressing' the pangs of hunger, the bites of cold, the ravages of diseases and the pinch of evergrowing poverty? The Government takes pride in having checked the terrorist activities, but does it realise that this very policy of detention without trial has deprieved it of much public sympathy and support?

Training Scheme

The Government of Bengal is too much engrossed in its scheme of manual training designed to wean detenus from terrorism, to realise the consequences of its present policy. As a result of its effort in this direction during the last eighteen months or so less than five per cent. of the detenus have been released this year. If the Government is satisfied that it is unemployment which is responsible for their revolutionary proclivities, why not spend more money on the scheme and make arrangement for the training of all of them together instead of prolonging their agony? And further why not tackle the problem of unemployment amongst the educated youth of the country in a bold and effective manner to put a stop to future recruitment to terrorist fold? The Education Member of the Government of India has truly said that 10,000 graduates a year is a highly explosive material.

As regards the outside atmosphere the less said the better. On the one hand the Government does not allow Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders wedded to non-violence even to visit Chittagong and other affected districts. How is the atmosphere to be changed and why should the detenus be penalised for the outside atmosphere? Judge from whatever point of view we may, the Government's position is most untenable and the detention of such a large number of men and women for indefinitely long periods is indefensible. We cannot allow the young men and women to suffer their present agonies any longer. It has to be put an end to; but how? Let the country answer!

STOP DUMPING OF FOREIGN DRUGS

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Addressing the 5th session of the All-India Homeopathic Medical Conference, held at Lahore on Tuesday, Dr. Thakkar, said:—

I wish to address you on two very important problems relating to our profession, first, regarding the recognition of the Homeopathic Medical Science by the Government and the Indian States and the establishment of a genuine Homeopathic University and research work combined with a well equipped up-to-date laboratory and second that the All-India Homeopathic Medical Association should work very actively, and all the homoeopaths of India should join it. The international league of homeopaths is indeed a well organised body to do much substantial work, still however, we should never rely upon others. No doubt it is desirable to go and attend the league with a view to have some more experience, but referring to my visit to Budapest in the year 1935, I should certainly not hesitate to say that they are only for themselves and not for others.

DRUG INDUSTRY.

India is still very backward in development of industry of pharmaceutical works and scientific research works for dealing with homeopathic drugs and hence a suggestion with regard to the importance of starting a homeopathic drugs plantation and pharmaceutical works, would be considered very timely in view of several representations of India which have been sent every year to the sessions of the world conference of homeopaths.

STOP THAT DUMPING.

The development of homeopathic drugs cultivation and industry of factories has got to be initiated either by the Government agencies, leading Indian States or by the capitalists of India, in view of the heavy dumping of the foreign homeopathic drugs every year in India. Why should India not have at least one homeopathic pharmaceutical works to provide her own needs, so that the dumping of the foreign drugs may be automatically stopped? In my views Indians are still very backward in realising their own interests. Homeopathic drug plantation and manufacturing scheme and in other respects also all the latest possibilities of homeopathic development in India, still remain to be revealed.

APPEAL TO GOVT.

Looking to the present deplorable and pitiable condition of homeopathic education in India, I would once more urge upon the capitalists or the Indian States and the Government of India, to encourage a corporation to be floated very soon, to invite reforms in the matter concerned and encourage the old science like homeopathy.

RHEUMATISM

This famous 88 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits. No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism, rheumatic gout, gout, sciatica, or lumbago! Eade's Pills contain nothing but pure vegetable remedies. Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end.. They are the finest regular medicine you can take to keep you fit.

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NO MIRACLE

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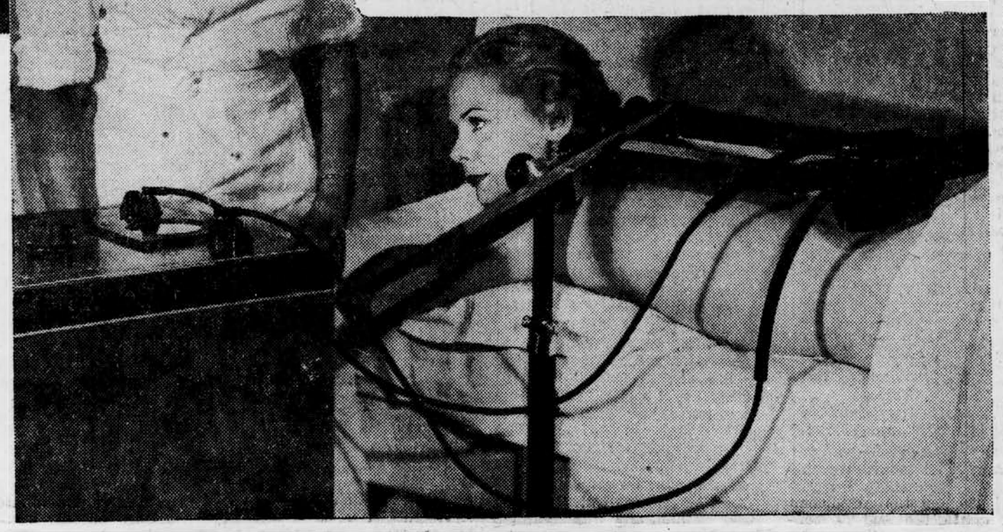
Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

Radio Waves as a "Cure-All" for Man's Maladies

How Germ-Destroying Heat Is Driven Deeply Into Tissues of the Body to Rout Disease



Above: This Young Lady Is Not Listening with Headphones to a Radio Program, But Is Demonstrating the Method of Using a Pair of Condenser Plates Through Which a High-Frequency Current Is Passed in the Treatment of Such Diseases of the Head as Sinusitis. The Ultra-Short Waves Pass Through the Head from One Plate to Another and Create a Comfortable Feeling of Warmth to Correct the Unhealthy Condition. Right: Treating the Afflicted Back of a Patient with an Ultra-Short Wave Radio Device Using a Wavelength of Nine Meters.

WILL radio waves solve the ills of mankind? This question is answered by the modern miracles which medical men all over the world today are performing with devices that are nothing more than radio transmitting sets minus the microphone or the key for sending code.

To the average family gathered about their radio listening to a broadcast program it is perhaps difficult to realize that the very principle which makes this modern miracle possible is daily performing greater miracles through the healing of disease throughout the world. Healing disease by radio waves! Exactly that, for by the same principle that musical programs and messages are sent through space is utilized in the machines that are now used in healing of disease.

Broadcasting stations transmit on various wavelengths, usually from about 200 to around 600 meters. Short wave stations transmit below 200 meters. Next come the ultra short-wave transmitters, such as television will use, probably from five to seven meters. It is in this field of 15, nine, six and even three meters that such marvelous work in the healing of disease is being done. These machines are used to generate heat that can penetrate to the afflicted parts of the body. Various wave-lengths are found to be better for certain specific parts of the body. Generally speaking, the shorter the wave-length the greater the peneration.

Enthusiastic medical investigators see in this penetrating radio-generated heat not only what may be seriously termed a "cure-all" for disease, but also an equally effective preventive, for they are today proclaiming that the conquest of focal infections is at hand. The application and clinical study of short and ultra-short radio waves in therapeutics, Doctor William H. Dieffenbach points out in the Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy, is spreading like a prairie fire.

"This ambitious statement," says Doctor Dieffenbach, "is being tested and verified daily. The ultra-short waves are of much higher oscillation, do not respond to Ohm's law and are condensed in an electrified field between specially constructed electrodes which carry the oscillations through the skin, fat, muscle and bone in a direct line. Colloids, ions and gross protoplasm are evenly influenced. The diathermic seeks the shortest and easiest way from electrode to electrode by way of the skin, blood vessels and lymphatics and generates moderate heat in its passage through the tissues. The ultra-short waves pass directly through the tissues, affecting them evenly throughout."

Among the focal and localized infections treated by ultra short radio waves Doctor Dieffenbach lists the following:

Sinusitis — frontal — sphenoid, ethmoid and maxillary sinusitis. Ethmoid empyema so difficult to treat, responds to this therapy.

Mastoid infections, apical abscesses, pyorrhea, ulceration, tonsillitis, septic sore throat.

Laryngitis, vocal chord affections, bronchitis, abscess and gangrene of the lung, inflammatory and degenerative diseases of the myocardium, anginal attacks, ulcer of the stomach, and duodenum, empyema of the gallbladder, acute and chronic colitis, pelvic infections.

Osteomyelitis responds to this new treatment, replacing the recently introduced maggot treatment. Furunculosis and carbuncles are cured in a few treatments, usually without incision of any kind.

Some types of chronic eczema have responded favorably.

Doctor Dieffenbach presents the various stages of the research in radio waves as follows:

Heinrich Hertz studied electro-magnetic waves of 100-1 meter in 1888 and wrote several papers on the subject and hence these waves have been named the Hertzian waves.

In 1893, D'Arsonval was the first to employ high-frequency currents in his practice.

Tesla also experimented with high-frequency currents.

All this preliminary work led to the discovery of wireless telegraphy by Marconi and later on to radio transmission.

In 1926, Schereschewsky, using small apparatus, did experimental work with Hertzian waves, but did not exploit them medically except for some laboratory work on animals.

It remained for Schliephake, by deliberately experimenting on himself for a large nasal furuncle and his invention of the condensor electrodes, to give an impetus to this new study which is now engaging many laboratories.

In view of the fact that Hafner discovered specific effects in ultra-violet rays such as the photo-genetic vitamin D—so valuable in the treatment of rickets, it is believed that scientists eventually will find many other specific rays for specific conditions.

W. R. Whitney, an American research engineer, discovered selective heating of different electrolytes, followed with selective heating of colloids, fat, muscle and skin.

A few years ago a new and important ray, called the Millikan or Cosmic ray, was discovered and is at present undergoing intensive study.

For several decades, Doctor Dieffenbach points out, scientists have been familiar with radio-active elements or compounds, the most interesting of which are mesothorium and radium. Next scientists note the penetrating or deep roentgen ray, the Bucky or grenz rays, the ultra-violet rays with a scale of Angstrom units, the visible spectum from blue to red and below this the invisible infra-red or heat rays.

Below these are the Hertzian waves which are divided into short and long Hertzian waves. The former are utilized in radio and short wave and ultra-short wave therapy. The long Hertzian waves are produced by electric dynamos and motors.

A Talking Machine That Tells the Time

WHAT time is it, please? This question, which, perhaps is asked all over the world every day oftener than any other, now can be answered by a time-telling device.

This machine is so regulated that it audibly announces the exact hour and minute at intervals of three seconds. Less than 20 feet of movie film is required for the complete recording of a 24-hour cycle of hours and minutes.

The sound waves are transformed from the film by means of a scanning optic and a photo-electric cell, which travels the length of the film and return each six seconds. The time in hours and minutes is announced at every trip of the scanning optic and photo electric cell.

After 20 trips have been made by the scanning optic, the minute belt is moved one notch by a cam, which changes the time and words announcing the time. When the minute reel has moved 60 times, the hour film is moved up one notch.

The Time-Telling Device Which Uses the Sound Track of a Talking Picture Film Operated by a Synchronized Motor to Announce the Hour at Intervals of Three Seconds.

250,000 Times Force of Gravity

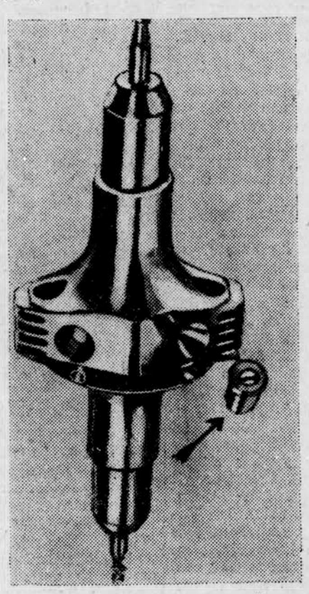
CENTRIFUGES are employed to separate the heavy from the light particles in a mixture. The most familiar centrifuge is the dairyman's cream separator, which develops a speed of only a few hundred revolutions per minute. This, nevertheless, is sufficient to do the trick of separating the cream from the milk.

Great industrial possibilities are now provided by a new ultra speed centrifuge, recently developed by Professor T. Svedberg of the Upsala University, Sweden. The new centrifuge develops a speed of 60,000 revolutions per minute, creating a centrifugal force which multiplies the force of gravity 250,000 times.

The rotor of this new wonder of science is made of a newly developed nickel-steel alloy which withstands the tremendous force and would not even tear apart in case the speed is increased to 75,000 revolutions. Professor Svedberg, however, took no chances and enveloped his centrifuge with a very heavy steel casing, the walls of which are five inches thick.

An interesting detail of the device is a boring in the rotor which is used to carry a small cell made of duraluminum. Into this tiny cell, which has a quartz window, a drop of a solution is placed. Due to a well-known optical effect, the rotor seems to stand still, despite the high speed or paradoxically, because of the high speed.

The quartz window of the cell allows observation and even under certain precautions the photographing of what takes place in the cell under the influence of such tremendous centrifugal power.



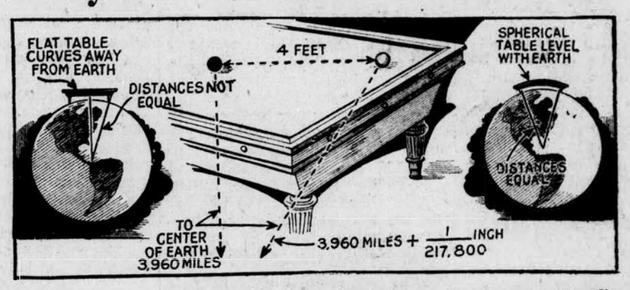
The Rotor of a New Centrifuge Whose Diameter Is Four and One-Half Inches, Revolves 60,000 Times a Minute. The Arrow Points to the Tiny Test Cell.

Hot Buttered Tea

THE annual Tibetan prayer festival is not only one of the largest tea parties in the world, but also one of the strangest. In Tibet buttered tea is as much a food as drink. It is made by churning up an infusion of brick tea, soda and salt with plenty of butter or old mutton fat until a dark brown oily liquid is formed. It is quite the favorite drink of Lamas, and indeed of all Tibetans. They drink from one up to 80 cups a day, and it seems to keep them well nourished, for they possess an incredible muscular strength and endurance.

In Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, is a hill overlooking the city proper, on which stands the palace of the Dalai Lama or chief priest. Convents and hotels for pilgrims and Lamas which cluster round the foot of the hill, fill up rapidly as the festival time approaches. Meanwhile a huge bronze cauldron is rigged up in Lhasa's biggest square to boil buttered tea for the lamas throughout the duration of the festival.

Why There Is No Exact Level


FLAT TABLE CURVES AWAY FROM EARTH
DISTANCES NOT EQUAL
4 FEET
SPHERICAL TABLE LEVEL WITH EARTH
DISTANCES EQUAL
TO CENTER OF EARTH 3,960 MILES
3,960 MILES + 1 INCH 217,800

A Diagram Drawing Which Shows Why a Flat Surface Is Not a Perfectly True Level.

CAN a flat surface ever be a perfect level? This question raises an interesting problem, especially for those who play billiards. Here is what science has found out about it:

If the surface of a billiard table is an exact, perfect level and a billiard ball is placed at one end of the green cloth-covered surface, what happens?

Well, the ball, of its own accord, should roll to the lowest point of the table. But, one reflects, if the table is perfectly smooth and level, one point of it ought to be exactly as high as another. On the other hand, when a thing is level (a flat surface doesn't have to be level) it is perpendicular to a plumb line. And a plumb line cannot point in the same direction at two places on the earth. Because, at either, it is directed toward a point, i.e., the center of the earth.

That is true, of course, since there are places as far apart as America and China. Obviously, the plumb lines point differently. But, theoretically, at least, for there are no perfect plumb lines, the vertical lines would not be parallel if they were only four feet apart. Scientists can compute how much closer they would be at the bottom than they would be 6 feet higher, one sixty-six thousandth of an inch. And, while that is a very small distance, science can measure smaller ones.

So, if a flat surface is taken—what the geometries call a "plane"—perpendicular at its center to a plumb line pointed to the center of the earth—four feet from that center it is 1/217,800 inch further from the center of the earth, therefore higher. A mile away, it would be about eight inches farther from the center—the slope (really the curve of the earth away from the plane) increasing as the square of the distance. That is, it would increase four times as the distance doubled, nine times as the distance tripled, and so on.

Yet very few billiard tables are true enough—and few players can handle a billiard cue well enough—to be troubled by the curve of the earth.

The Galloyak

SCIENCE has made such daring progress that today it competes with Nature in the actual creation of species of animals that never existed before, one example being the "galloyak."

Experiments made by Mr. E. M. Boyd, an Ontario breeder, in crossing the American buffalo with Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford cattle to produce a beef animal hardy enough to forage for itself during the winter, resulted in a new creature called the cattalo having all the desired qualities.

By Crossing an American Buffalo with Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford Cattle, a Hybrid, the Cattalo, Resulted. This Hybrid, When Crossed with an Asiatic Yak, Produced the Creature Called the Galloyak, Sketched by an Artist Above.

The experiment was carried further by crossing the cattalo and the Asiatic yak, resulting in the "galloyak." This creature, which has a coat of shaggy fur, can resist extreme cold and is a good producer of milk.

The Chayote, a Tasty Tropical Squash

THE chayote is a small, pear-shaped, tropical squash having an almost pure Aztec name, which is derived from the word "chayotli," as recorded by Francesco Hernandez, and apparently means squash bristling with thorns. The United States Department of Agriculture lists 28 names for this little vegetable, several of them being Mexican variations of chayote, to denote variety.

The chayote was found under cultivation in Mexico by the Spanish Conquistadores who liked the vegetable and sent home seeds.

Francesco Hernandez, who wrote ponderous volumes on Mexico in the 16th Century, described the taste of the chayote thus: "Interior bean; resembles in taste cooked acorns, the rest something marine, such as roasted oysters although cooked they seem to suggest chestnuts."

The chayote grows on a luxuriant climbing vine and produces a star-shaped white flower. The average fruit weighs about a half-pound. In color the range is from chalky white to cream or pale green. There may or may not be a few short spines on its laterally corrugated surface. The outer skin is thick and is easily removed. The flesh is white, firm and non-fibrous, with one large edible seed.

Indian News From Here And There

Huge Balance Of Trade In India's Favour

WAR PREPARATIONS IN EUROPE RESPONSIBLE

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

The war preparations in Europe and the far east are probably responsible for the unprecedented increase in Indian exports as disclosed by the trade statistics ending November 1936. The balance of trade in merchandise for the eight months ended November amounted to over 41 crores as against 15 crores for the same period last year. This is due not merely to the increase in exports but due to the big fall in imports which amounted to nine crores during the last eight months.

The United Kingdom and Japan are mainly responsible for the increased exports, commodities exported being largely raw cotton, jute, raw wool, groundnuts, wheat, cotton and jute manufactures pig iron, pig lead.

The year 1936 will probably disclose a unique feature of Indian trade—for the first time in the history of the United Kingdom and India, India will have balance for the period ended November 1936. India's balance of trade against U. K. amounts to over six crores.

It is believed that war preparations account for the increase of raw exports and manufactured commodities like pig-iron, pig-lead. The imports of sugar and rice continue to fall as also those of cotton yarns, vehicles, chemicals, textile and machinery. The Spanish Civil War has considerably affected our exports to that country. The exports to Spain have fallen so far from 112 lakhs to 58 lakhs.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Dr. Manoharlal's Impressions

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, January 2.

The economists' angle about various matters of vital interest to the country was gleaned through conversations held to-night with the delegates to the Indian Economic Conference who had returned from Agra. Dr. Manoharlal, ex-Minister and one of the foremost economists in the country, summed up the position briefly. As he had barely ten minutes for changing from one train to another, he could give only a hurried impression.

He considered the attendance at the conference fair and representative of various shades of opinion. The questions of tariffs, ratio and exchange were subjects of lively discussions both from the theoretical viewpoint and as of practical application to India. The protectionist view was more emphatic than that in favour of free trade. The exponents of the latter view based their plea mostly on theoretical grounds, whereas the majority considered that under present conditions of India continued protection was necessary. It was also felt that many of the factors on which the policy of discriminating protection was based, constituted undue restrictions and that the policy was being worked under conditions which were too rigid for the real good of India. The questions of exchange and ratio were related to problem of devaluation and discussion seemed to favour devaluation without which measures of support to trade were likely to prove inadequate.

Dr. Manoharlal further mentioned that problems of national income and transport also formed the subject of discussion. A great deal of support was given to the continuance of facilities for motor transport, and in the matter of rail road competition, the rivalry between the Central and the Provincial Governmental view was emphasised though the necessity for co-ordination was admitted. The question of income was also considered and its connection with agriculture. No opinion was expressed on the Reserve Bank's recent report on agricultural credit as the report had not been considered yet. On the whole the conference proved very useful in affording opportunity for scientific treatment of economic problems.

Tonga And Victorias Strike In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD, (Sind), Jan. 2.

Seven hundred tongas and victorias struck work this morning in view of the dwindling income due to the motor lorry traffic in the city and alleged difficulties in obtaining licence.

Citizens were put to considerable difficulties in consequence.

Namdeo Samajonatti Conference

(From A Correspondent)
POONA: (By Mail).

The Namdeo Samajonatti conference held its session at Poona in the Christmas Week, when Mr. Kondaji Pandurangshet presided.

Mr. K. P Khandke, in the course of his presidential address surveyed their past activities and made some helpful suggestions to the social workers.

Various resolutions were adopted by the conference bearing on the Social and Educational aspects of the conference.

The third session of the Namdeo Mahila Parishad was also held at Poona, when Mrs. Yamunabai N. Bangale, presided. The Namdeo Youth Conference also presented Mr. Khandke with an address.

The Namdeo Industrial Society presented Diplomas to the students who passed through the Society's College, and had obtained the London Diplomas.

The Bhavsar Kshatriya Samaj also took part in the conference.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE IN DOHAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Jan. 3.

Sjt. Pandurang G. Vanikar Life-member of the Bhil Seva Mandal who has been serving the down-trodden Bhils of the talukas of Dohad and Jhalod for the last 15 years has been united into wedlock with Indirabai, a widow inmate of the Shraddhanand Ashram. This is the third widow remarriage in Dohad.

Our South African Letter

South African Imperialist's Impressions Of India

Mr. Leif Egeland On Beneficent British Rule In India

(From Our Own Correspondent)
JOHANNESBURG, Dec.7.

Mr. Leif Egeland M. P., a member of the recent Hofmeyr Goodwill Delegation to India appears to have studied the whole mass of problems in India during their travel for a month in India and arrived at the common Britisher's conclusion that India is ruled wisely and that the trouble lies really with the age-long customs and diversities in India.

Mr. Egeland has written nine articles which deal with such problems as rural, religious, communal, States, Frontier and the New Constitution problems. Referring to Hinduism and social reform he says: "It is a striking paradox that while Hinduism has bred in the Indian mind a certain attitude to life so universal as to make a whole sub-continent appear as cast in mould and therefore presenting a genuine unity, the social effects of the essentially Hindu conception of caste have been to breed dissention within its own ranks, and to thwart all attempts to remove grave abuses like child marriage or to improve the lot of Hindu widows and of the 60 odd million outcasts or "untouchables". He sees the need "to re-condition India" by social uplift work, but has not heard of any organised non-Christian religious body except the isolated Ramkrishna Mission of Bengal engaged in such work.

He describes Bombay as "a town of beauty and bustle,", Calcutta as "the Dublin of India" and Madras much less cosmopolitan, and much more homogeneous than either Bombay or Calcutta. He says that Indian legislatures will require to be elected on the communal basis as long as the communities in India don't become patriots first and religious second.

COMMUNALISM IN INDIA

Mr. Egeland refers to the recent communal riots at Bombay and expresses the opinion that there is an imperfect sense of national unity and responsibility in India. He quotes Venkataraman and declares that there is "a total inability for team work among Indians even in high crisis". To inculcate that ability for team work is still the mission of Britain, and premature withdrawal from India would mean wars of religion and eventual chaos", says the writer.

He admits that India's historic traditions and monuments constitute a rich heritage, but says in the words of Mr. Edward Thomson: "So long as the mass of Indian people marry their women too young, breed to the very limits of subsistence and beyond, and keep their women uneducated, so long will they be unable to get justice from other nations".

FRONTIER PROBLEMS

He defends the enormous military expenditure on the North-West Frontier and contends that the Indian politicians who urge the complete military withdrawal by England as a prelude to Indian freedom can know little of frontier conditions. He makes much of the fact that the majority of Indian military stock comes from the Punjab and Nepal and there is not a single man in the army from Bengal whence the clamour for Indianisation of military force is heard the loudest. He asserts: "It seems obvious that before Britain could withdraw with safety two things must happen: communal hatreds must have ended and the military burdens of policing the frontiers and of keeping order throughout India must be fairly and evenly apportioned among all the provinces and States".

LEADERS OF INDIA

The Hofmeyr Delegation went to India and returned back to the Union without seeing Mahatma Gandhi. Poet Rabindranath Tagore and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President. They only saw the Indian leaders of the Legislatures at Simla, and Mr. Egeland gives his impressions of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Pandit Gobind Vallabh Pant as follows:

"BHULABHAI DESAI, the Congress Parliamentary leader, and eminent advocate, of delicate features and smoothing convincing speech, who sacrificed a big practice to serve his party".

"M. A. JINNAH, the Muslim leader, elegant and brilliant, but according to his critics, irresponsible".

"PANDIT PANT: burly, friendly but bitterly anti-Government".

The Delegation also met Messrs. Sastri and Kurma Reddi and some Congress leaders at Madras, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Shafi, Begum Shah Nawaz and the writer, refers to the last two as "the spirited and talented widow of a distinguished Indian" and "one of India's loveliest and most brilliant women" respectively.

"MOTHER INDIA"

Mr. Egeland thinks that "Mother India" by Katherine Mayo is a partly true picture of social India. He says:

"Miss Mayo's 'Mother India' published ten years ago made a cruelly one-sided, but nevertheless materially verifiable analysis of Indian social backwardness, and particularly in regard to child marriage, disabilities of widowhood, and the consequences of purdah".

Lady Shafi told him how her own action in being the first member of a leading Lahore family openly to break purdah nearly occasioned riots in the city.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF INDIA

With regard to the New Constitution, Mr. Egeland is as hopeful as the Viceroy himself whom he quotes meekly occasionally and believes like all Englishmen that the success of the reforms will hasten Swaraj. He doubts "if any unprejudiced observer could hold that under present conditions India is fit to face the risks of unsafeguarded self-government".

MR. HOFMEYR ON HIS MISSION

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the leader of Goodwill Delegation whose portfolio of Interior has now been handed over to Mr. R. Stuttaford and who has now become the Minister of Mines, Labour, Education and Social Welfare, spoke at a social gathering on their goodwill mission to India. "The significance of our visit", he said, "was that we, coming as we did from a Dominion which had also desired its freedom and which had obtained it within the British Commonwealth of nations, were able to give the people of India the assurance that their desires could be realised without their going outside the partnership to which we belong. . . .We do not want to see a great country like India standing outside. We want the people of India to feel that their future lies within our partnership".

ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION

The political atmosphere regarding the Indian community has changed from bad to worse. Ministers are asked a number of questions on mixed marriages. Some rural areas are refusing trading rights to Indians. The Transvaal Bar Council has refused Indian Barristers to join the Council.

Muslims & Assembly Elections

MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League Parliamentary Board, has issued the following appeal to Muslim voters:

The aims and objects of the Muslim League are now well known. The All-India Muslim League by its resolution on the 12th April 1936, decided to establish a Central and Provincial Boards. In accordance with that resolution the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board for Bombay was established. The policy and the programme are now defined by those Boards, and it was broadcast publicly, and if anyone desires a copy is available from the Hon. Secretary, Muslim League Board, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Our mission is simple and straightforward. We have hitherto remained always dependent. Either we have been looking with longing eyes to the non-Muslims or the Government for favours and concessions. We want to see the Muslims independent, united and self-sufficient, and standing on their own merits. We want the Muslims to discard the selfish policy which has eaten into the solidarity of the whole of the Muslim community. We want the Muslims to organise as one potent body and unite on one platform and under one flag. We have to tackle many all India and provincial questions confronting us. Therefore, we need an all-India party Provincial and Central united together.

In my opinion the Muslim League is the only body which can give us proper lead at this critical juncture. In the past there has been no organisation of the Mussalmans. Certain groups sprang up spasmodically and they were not able to do anything for the welfare and the uplift of the Muslim community, but on the contrary exploited the people.

STUPENDOUS TASK

Ours is a stupendous task, but a beginning has got to be made and it is made. The candidates that have been put up by the League Board have accepted the policy and the programme that have been defined now in black and white, and they have signed their pledges. They will be subject to the rule and regulations of the party in the Legislature, and the party will be under the supervision of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board. Some of the party managers are trusted leaders and have served the community in the past.

I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Muslim voters of the Bombay Presidency to support the All-India Muslim League and its candidates and to see that they are not carried away by individual promises, readily made or by cliques and groups, because there is nothing to control them once they are elected, or to remind them to implement extravagant promises made to catch or get votes. The candidates of the Muslim League, if elected, will have to be responsible to the League and policy to which they are pledged. The policy and programme of the League are undoubtedly in the interest of the Mussalmans, and the country at large.

The success of our efforts through the League and through its Provincial Parliamentary Board will now as the actual election of representatives is approaching fast, depend entirely on you who have got the right to vote in favour of the men who have pledged to stand for the solidarity and oneness of the Muslim group in each Legislature, under the banner of the All-India Muslim League.

MOVING WITH THE TIMES

I can assure you that we are not preaching communal principles, to you. Such communities, particularly the minority communities, which are organising themselves cannot be accused of communalism. We must not forget that changes are taking place with amazing rapidity, and the pace even of evolution is increasing fast. Our duty, therefore, is to move with the times and keep abreast of these changes. Our lamentable backwardness in education, in economic and social conditions, our numerical strength, in short in every respect is a fact on which we ought to open our eyes and make us forget personal and petty considerations which eat into the vitals of our community.

I beg of you, therefore, to awake and understand your interest and establish your proper position in the political life of our country.

Believe me, I have addressed these words to you purely and solely in your interest. Indeed it is in the firm belief that by pursuing this policy we shall be better able to serve the most vital interest not only of our own community but of our motherland, that I appeal to you for your fullest and unflinching support and co-operation. I feel confident that you will not hesitate to cast your vote in favour of the Muslim League candidate.

FUTILE TALKS WITH RIVAL GROUPS

NAGPUR, Jan. 2.

The announcement that his efforts have failed was made by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League in the course of a press statement today.

Mr. Jinnah was engaged throughout yesterday holding conversations with the spokesmen of two rival sections of Muslims in the province with a view to bringing about unity amongst them on the question of setting up Muslim candidates acceptable to both parties for the 14 seats allotted to the community in the new provincial legislature. The talks continued till 2 a.m. this morning but no settlement could be arrived at.

Mr Jinnah left for Calcutta this morning.—A.P.

COMMISSIONS FOR YACHTSMEN

Intensive Training For R. N. S. V. R. Officers

LONDON. (By Air Mail.)

Members of the new Royal Naval Volunteer Supplementary reserve will, on mobilisation, be granted temporary probationary commissions as sub-lieutenants, R.N.V.R. If they are under 21 years of age they will be entered as temporary probationary midshipmen, R.N.V.R. They will then undergo an intensive course of training before being drafted to active service.

Particulars of the new reserve—which was announced by Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, in October are published in Admiralty Fleet Orders.

Its object is "to maintain in time of peace a list of gentlemen who are interested in yachting and similar pursuits and who, though ineligible through age, place of residence or lack of time to join the R.N.V.R., are desirous of being earmarked for training for commissions as executive officers in the R.N.V.R. in the event of war."

Candidates must be aged between 18 and 39 and be "of pure European descent and the son of either natural-born or naturalised British parents."

The physical standard is as for R.N.V.R. executive officers except that the standard of eyesight may be relaxed. Members will be required to undertake, in writing, to report to the R.N.V.R. Divisions to which they are affiliated on receiving a calling up notice.

No pay, allowances or retainers of any kind will be granted in time of peace, but on being called up, members will be granted an allowance for purchase of uniform and will receive the pay and allowances applicable to Sub-Lieutenants (or Midshipmen) of the regular R.N.V.R.

They will hold no rank in time of peace and will not be entitled to wear uniform.

Members may withdraw from the Reserve at any time except during periods of national emergency or on the outbreak of war. They will otherwise be removed from the Reserve on attaining the age of 50. —Reuter.

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World News From Across The Seas

FABULOUS SUM OFFERED TO EX-KING EDWARD..... FOR WRITING REMINISCENCES..... SOME PARADOXES OF MONARCHY..... ANOTHER "MADE IN JAPAN" STORY..... EX-ARISTOCRATS FORM LABOUR UNION!

(By Our London Correspondent.)

The Duke of Windsor has already had an offer from America of a huge sum to write his reminiscences. It has been ignored.

Should the Duke at a later date by any chance decide to defy etiquette and publish some really intimate stuff, in other (and American) words "the low down," the figure for the world rights would be astronomical. It is estimated that if he chose to syndicate a weekly commentary on world affairs for the American Press, he would get not less than £2,500 an article.

Three Kings In One Year

Recently there was a reference in this column to years in which there have been three Kings of England but the year 1066 was ignored.

In 1066 three Kings reigned, Edward the Confesser, Harold and William the Conqueror. Two Kings have been crowned twice. One was Richard I, crowned at Winchester in September 1189. On his return from the Crusade he was taken prisoner by the Emperor and had to do homage for the kingdom of England. When he returned, therefore, he was recrowned in 1194 in order to show that he had not signed away his kingdom. Henry VI had two coronations—one at Westminster Abbey in November, 1429, as King of England, and the other two years later in Notre Dame as King of France. This pluralism did him little good, however, He lost both thrones.

"Differenced"

All is now settled regarding the orders and decorations held by the Duke of Windsor before he surrendered his throne.

He is to retain his various knighthood—of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, the Royal Victorian Order and the Order of the British Empire. A new Garter stall is to be erected in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, for the ex-King at the end of the other stalls for Royal dukes. When it is ready a new coat-of-arms will be suspended above it. It will show the Royal Arms—"differenced," as the Heralds say, to show that the holder has no longer any rights of inheritance. The Duke of Windsor's honours were bestowed on him one by one. The Dominions and Indian orders came after state tours overseas. They were, it is felt, bestowed by King George V on a public servant for services rendered. On that score the Duke will retain his knighthoods, and on suitable occasions may wear the insignia.

The only similar case which the Crown has had to settle is that of "Bonnie Prince Charlie," who wore the Garter to the day of his death though there was no Warrant in existence for him to do so. There may be no new Warrant for the Duke of Windsor. It is not necessary.

"English Einstein"!

Dr. Alfred Robb, who has died at Belfast, has been called "the English Einstein" in that his theories of space and time had a natural connection with "relativity." But the connection was only—if one may put it like that relative. Robb and Einstein differed on many fundamental points, and the former criticised the latter radically though amiably. Dr. Robb's main work, "A Theory of Time and Space", is considered a master-piece, of its kind; yet I doubt whether many people except those immediately interested in Physical and mathematical research have read it. A far wider public was captured by Mr. J. W. Dunne, whose fascinating "An Experiment with Time" applies the theory of relativity to the phenomena of dreams.

Man In Moon

It is reported from Oxford that those whose ambition it is to win the Newdigate Prize have been informed that the subject for 1937 to write upon will be "The Man in the Moon."

For some years past the Newdigate subjects have left the earlier path of heroes and heroines from the Greek and Latin classics and a more catholic taste has been shown by the judges. Newidgate aspirants have until March 31 to send their efforts.

Divorce

Before adjourning for Christmas recess the British Divorce Court held over 700 divorce petitions to next term. This illustrates steadily-growing congestion of divorce courts.

One cause of this may be Act of 1926, which prohibits newspapers from printing evidence. The number of decrees granted in England and Wales in 1926 was 2,622. The number granted last year was 4,547. But this is not the only reason, as the 1913 figure was only 557 and much of the increase took place before the Act of 1926 was passed. In 1935, out of 4,774 divorce cases brought to trial, a decree was granted in 98.7 per cent. Of these the wife was the petitioner in 54 per cent., the husband in 45 per cent in 99.9 per cent, the cause was adultery. Only 21 decrees nisi were rescinded because of the intervention of the King's Proctor.

"Made In Japan"

Here is a story whose truth is vouched for by a Chinese University man recently arrived in London, illustrating that there is positively no limit to Japanese enterprise.

During anti-Japanese demonstrations at Nanking, the students wore badges and carried banners with the words "Boycott Japanese Goods." Afterwards, it was noticed that both badges and banners bore the mark "Made in Japan."

News!

When a dog bites a man it is not news; when, however, a dog bites a man because it has detected an odour of fear it is news, so said Lord Northcliffe.

An American dog fancier, Mr. A. P. Terhune, has advanced the theory that when a man is frightened nature pumps an undue amount of adrenalin through his system which throws off an odour, imperceptible to human nostrils, but rousing dogs to rage or contempt and causing them to attack the subject. Experts in Britain are sceptical. They do not all rule out the theory as completely fantastic.

Colonel A. E. Hamerton, pathologist to the Zoological Society of London, thinks the hypothesis feasible, but does not accept it without proof, and proof can be established only by a complicated laboratory experiment. He agrees that dogs are stimulated to various emotions by smells, smells of other dogs for example.

There is an extensive literature on the behaviour of dogs, based largely on the experiments of that great Russian scientist, the late Professor Pavlov, but Colonel Hamerto cannot recall any test ever having been made of the "fear-smell" theory.

An official of the R.S.P.C.A. is more doubtful. He makes the damaging point that no experiment can prove the theory, since the first requisite is a terrified man, and if a man knows he is about to be terrified in the interests of science he will obstinately refuse to be frightened. The sensitiveness of dogs to certain smell is, of course, well established. The smell of blood, the R.S.P.C.A. official says, will occasionaly excite some highly strung dogs, and the smell of valerian is so attractive that, as a scent on a piece of liver, it is the basis of the "dog-stealer's pudding," the lure with which thieves decoy victims

Clean Shave!

"I cannot thank the court for six years' imprisonment, but I must say I have never been so well shaven in my life," said Jose Penga, a Spaniard, after being publicly shaved in a Paris court.

Last May Penga visited a Spanish family living in Paris, claimed that he was a friend of their soldier son, and made off with their £500 life saving and all their jewellery. He was arrested in Brussels, where he had opened a bank account the day after the robbery. But in the meantime he had grown a handsome moustache and beard, so that his victims could not swear to his identity in the witness-box.

"Tell the beadle to bring a razor", ordered the judge. The beadle, who is also a barber, appeared carrying a razor, shaving stick and a bowl of hot water. In a few minutes the prisoner was clean-shaven.

"That's the man," cried the victims in chorus. "Six years' imprisonment," said the judge.

Franco's Debts

General Franco owes Germany £19,000,000 for munitions sent to him, states the Madrid newspaper "Juventud". This, it is added, does not include payment for the 237 aeroplanes which Germany is also alleged to have sent.

As General Franco has no foreign exchange to pay these debts in gold the intention of German industry is that this sum should be paid in minerals, Iron ore from the mines of Spanish Morocco was formerly sent principally to England, Franco and Holland. Now, by a dictatorial order of the Burgos Government, it is all being sent to Germany. In October four German ships, which had arrived at Cadi with war material, returned home carrying 12,000 tons of iron. Next January ships will leave Germany to carry away 600,000 tons. The Riff mines alone hope to hand over to Germany 800,000 tons of iron ore in eight months.

Contract

Krupps, of Germany, have been awarded a £145,572 contract to build a bridge over the Nile at Samanoud. Their rivals in tendering for this contract were a British firm. The deciding factor which gave the job to the German firm was—onions.

The figure which the British firm quoted for the bridge was about £2,000 higher than Krupps' figure. At the same time the British firm claims that their design would be easier to construct and maintain, and would require only two instead of three years for construction.

It is announced that Krupps will build the bridge and that Egypt will pay for it partly by sending £35,000 worth of onions to Germany. The British tender was for cash only

According to the Egyptian Legation in London, a considerable commercial debt has been owing by Germany to Egypt for some time. An agreement has been reached between the two countries to liquidate the debt as much as possible by Egypt selling all classes of goods to Germany. The part payment of the Krupp contract in onions is obviously carrying out the policy of this agreement.

"Patriotic Lottery"

The war had taken a back place in Madrid on December 22. Instead, the interest of the people was centred on the Christmas lottery, always Spain's biggest attraction just before Christmas.

The first prize which was drawn at Valencia was one of 15,000,000 pesetas the second 6,000,000 pesetas, the third, 3,000,000, and the fourth, 1,000,000 (about £600,000, £240,000, £120,000 and £40,000 respectively, at par.) Thousands of people who held tickets were on the rebel side of the lines.

The rebel Government also drew their first "Patriotic Lottery". The draw took place at Seville, the first prize being about £4,000.

Blue Blood Trade Union

Russian nobles in the United States have decided to form themselves into a trade union.

Qualification is birth and blue blood. Membership cards will be issued to the socially eligible, and the union card is to be regarded as a social passport. The motives which have inspired this decision are not purely snobbish. The United States, being far removed from Russia, is essentially the home of bogus Russian princes and counts These sham aristos have carried off more than one wealthy American bride—with disastrous effects on the marriage market.

The aristos' trade union is also preparing a kind of Russian Debrett. It will be the most curious publication of its kind in the world. Some of the oldest Russian families are already listed for inclusion. There is a Princess Shakhovskaia, a Princess Mukhranskaia, two Princesses Obolenskaia. The Princes include two Gagarins, two Obolenskys, one of whom, Prince Serge Obolensky, was for many years a resident in London and a Volkonsky. Of the Princes, one is now a New York restaurant employee; two others run a riding school. One of the Princesses is a cloakroom attendant.

So They Say.....

The idea that one should hear what a man has to say in his defence is quite modern.—Lord Maugham.

London has become so swollen that it has lost its personality and its soul. Mr. Alfred Wareing.

All men are born with criminal propensities.—Dr. J. H. Macdonald.

We are as a nation, in the habit of closing our eyes to matters which we do not wish to observe.—Mr. Even Cameron.

No nation can ruin us unless we first ruin ourselves.—Chiang-Kai-Shek.

I suppose that most of the flimsy, unsubstantial trifles which we all affect to despise, but all nevertheless read, cost their creators just as much labour of body, soul, and spirit as it cost Milton to produce "Paradise Lost."—Major Hay Beith.

World Competition On Universal Disarmament

OPPORTUNITY TO ALL TO GIVE VOICE TO THEIR DEMANDS

The following is a Press Note issued by the Secretary of the Roerich Students' International, Madras:—

Thez horizon of the world to-day is charged with the gloomy probabilities of war.

But every cloud has a silver lining; all is not so hopeless as it seems. Knowing as we do full well that war entails loss and destruction and no gain, we can readily believe the truth of President Roosevelt's claim that ninety-five per cent. of the men and women of the earth desire peace. But the trouble is that they long for it in silence; and this very silence of theirs makes their longing woefully ineffective.

The New History Society of New York, which, ever since its inception, has been trying to mobilise the opinion of world youth on the issues of Peace, the reconstruction of the Human Commonwealth Harmonious Relations among the Races of the Earth, and Universal Religion, by its various international competitions, is now offering a World Competition, on the subject: How can the people of the World Achieve Universal Disarmament?

This competition was formally launched in November of this year and closes on May 1st, 1937. The entire population of this globe irrespective of age or race, nationality or religion, regardless of high-sounding academic qualifications, can take part in it. The sum total of five thousand dollars is offered in prizes.

This competition is in the nature of a universal Plebiscite to discover the silent longings and aspirations of the inhabitants of this world, who have silently, submissively accepted mutilation and death for ages and cycles. With this competition the people of this earth will have a chance to register their opinion on the question of disarmament. The psychological time has arrived for such a Universal Plebiscite. We hope that all those who have the cause of peace at heart will give voice to their demands and aspirations in so clear and unequivocal a manner that they will penetrate the council chambers of the statesmen and politicians of the nations, awakening them from their lethargy of centuries and making them realise the responsibilities of a new social order and the emergence of an interdependent commonwealth.

People of India! Apply yourselves to this subject in your thousands. This is an enterprise with tremendous and far-reaching results. Let the people of India, who have inherited the spiritual grandeur of their ancestors, show the way towards the establishment of Peace on Earth and Goodwill among men.

HINDI EXAM. RESULTS

Dr. Mehta Medal Will Be Awarded To Mysore Scholar

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

The following are the successful candidates at the Hindi Examinations held in November, 1936:—

BOMBAY CENTRE

RASHTRABHASHA VISHARAD EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS: Rakhmadevi Tallur.

SECOND CLASS: V. R. Samant, B. G. Khandolekar, Ratnadevi Hatangdi, Sundrabai Nadkarni, Manoramadevi Vadke, Umabai Kalyanpur, V. S. Shetty, Anandidevi Amaladi, Ratnadevi Kalaver, H. K. Gundurao.

CHUNAV EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS: M. A. Bhatevara, B. L. Sathe, I. Dharmapal, V. P. Khadilkar, N. S. Sanzagiri, V. A. Rege, H. N. Ghalsas.

OTHER CENTRES

RASHATRA BHASHA VISHARAD EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS: 76, 81, and 82.

SECOND CLASS: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37, 44, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 103, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 118, 120, 121, and 123.

CHUNAV EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS: 19, 54, 55, 57, 70, 74, 76, 79, 80, 86, 93, and 102.

SECOND CLASS: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 56, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 75, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 101, 103, 107, 108, 109, 110, 114, 115, 117, 118, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127, and 130.

Sjt. G. Sachidanand of Mysore will be awarded the Dr. Mehta Medal for 1936.

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Lloyd Triestino Co.'s S.S. Numidia of 3397 Reg. tons Capt. M. Ivanissevich arrived on 31st ultimo from Genoa via Laghorn, Naples, Catania, Port Said, Suez Massowa, Assab and Djibouti with general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Vita of 1955 Reg. tons Capt. E. H. Brady arrived on 31st ultimo from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, Port Okha and Bhavnagar with passengers and general cargo and spece.

Killick Nixon and Co.'s S.S. City of Hongkong of 6071 Reg. tons Capt. H. L. Walton arrived on 1st instant from Liverpool via Marseilles and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S. & D. Co.'s Oil Tanker S.S. Shwedagon of 1999 Reg. tons, Capt. T. A. Goodbody arrived from Rangoon with bulk oil and general cargo.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.'s Oil Tanker S.S. British Prestige of 4180 Reg. tons Capt. R. H. Farrington arrived from Abadan with kerosene and benzine.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Strathaird of 13399 Reg. tons Capt. J. M. M. Fickell arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Vasna of 2026 Reg. tons Capt. J. Rowe arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr, Abadan, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

F. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Jeypore of 3209 Reg. tons Capt. W. L. Pope arrived from Nagoya via Osaka, Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Barpeta of 1892 Reg. tons Capt. A. Tiller, arrived from Koweit via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi, Bedi Bunder, Mangrol and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Quilon of 4750 Reg. tons Capt. W. Samuel sailed for Kobe via Singapore and China and Japan ports with local cargo.

F. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Strathaird of 13399 Reg. tons Capt J. M. M. Tickell sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.'s S.S. British Lady of 3520 Reg. tons Capt. V. H. Eldridge sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Chyebassa of 4022 Reg. tons Capt. B. F. Hall sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Barpeta of 1842 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Tiller sailed for Calcutta via Colombo with passengers and local cargo

LOADING.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

The following steamers entered for loading on 2-1-37:—

S.S. Jalaputra (Sc. S. N. Co.) for Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

S.S. Bhutan (M. M. & Co.) for China and Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. City of Hongkong (K. N. Co.) for Marseilles, Plymouth, Dunkerk, Liverpool and back via Port said.

S.S. Jalamani (Sc. S. N. Co.) for Rangoon.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 2.

5 Quilon, 4750, Kobe, 31-12, M M and Co.
6 Barenfels, 4679, Karachi, 2-1-37, L. Edwards Ltd.
7 City of Barcelona, 3524, Karachi 4-1-37 K. Nixon and Co.
8 Anyo Maru, 5741, Yokohama, 9-1-37, N. Y. Kaisha.
10 Takliwa 3742 Durban, 6-1, M M and Co.
11 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 5-1-37, Grahams T Co.
12 Borneo Maru, 4262, Kobe, 4-1-37, O S Kaisha.
14 Ryufuku Maru 4259, Kobe, 12-1 N Y Kaisha.
15 Laconikos, 2404, Liverpool, 31-12, Mackintosh and Co.
17 Rabenfels, 5310, Hamburg, 2-1-37, L. Edwards, Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varela, 1926, Busra, 1-1-37, M. M. and Co.
6 Graciosa, 1029, Bangkok, 31-12, F. F. Campbell and Co.
8 Gambhira 3196 Calcutta 31-12-36 M. M. and Co.
12-13 Chyebassa 4022, Calcutta, 3-1 M M and Co.
16 Laxmi 120, Navlakhi, N F, Hindustan S N Co.

PRINCES DOCK

F Islami 3617 Jeddah 4-1-37 T. Morrison and Co.
M Akbar, 2479, N. F., N.F. T. Morrison and Co.
N.O Soyo Maru, 3681. Marmagoa, 3-1-37, M. B. Kaisha.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Corfu 7-1 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 31-12, P and O S N Coy.
Viceroy of India 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Moldavia 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Bhutan 2-1-37, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macbrayne, 1-1-37, James Finlay and Coy.
City of Hongkong, 2-1-37, Killick Nixon and Coy.
City of Mobile, 10-1-37, Killick Nixon and Coy.
City of Agra, 25-1-37 Killick Nixon and Coy.

FROM GERMANY
Werdenfels, 5-1, Lionel Edward.
Trautenfels 31-12, Lionel Edward.

FROM OSLO
Simla 9-1, Lionel Edward.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN
Jeypore 31-12 P & O S N Co.
Taijin Maru 8-1 O. S. Kaisha.
Toyama Maru, 15-1-37, N Y Kaisha.
Glasgow Maru, 12-1-37, O. S. Kaisha.
Comorin, 8-1-37, P and O S N Coy.
Kotohira Maru, 18-1-37, N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 23-1-37, O S Kaisha.

FROM CALCUTTA
Garbeta, 11-1-37, M M and Coy.

FROM RANGOON
Gogra, 5-1-37, M M and Coy.

FROM TRIESTE
Laconia 7-1-37 Lloyd Triestino.

FROM SYDNEY.
Strathaird 2-1-37, P & O S N Coy.

FROM SINGAPORE.
Tosari 7-1-37 Volkart Bros.

FROM HULL.
Serbino 7-1-37 James Finlay and Co.

FROM BASRA
Vasna 2-1-37, M M and Coy.
Bamora 7-1-37 M. M. and Co.
Varsova, 9-1-37, M M and Coy.

FROM KARACHI
Genoa Maru, 9-1-37, N Y Kaisha

FROM DURBAN
Kenya, 9-1-37, M M and Coy.

FROM NEW YORK
Cederbank, 11-1, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Ripon, 21-1-37 F. F. Campbell and Coy.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Strathaird 2-1 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 9-1 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 23-1 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Cathay, 16-1-37, P and O S N Coy.

FOR HAMBURG
Rabenfels, 3-1-37, Lionel Edward.

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 18-1 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia 5-1, Grahams Trading Co.
City of Hongkong 25-1, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Cedarbank, 13-1, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN
Conte Rosso, 21-1-37, Lloyd Triestino.
Victoria 14-1 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR JEDDAH
Islami 4-1 Turner Morrison & Co.
Akbar 7-1-37, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR BASRA
Bandra, 6-1-37, M M and Coy.
Vasna 7-1-37 M M and Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Barenfels, 1-1-37, Lionel Edwards.
Trautenfels, 4-1-37, Lionel Edwards.
Werdenfels, 9-1-37, Lionel Edwards.

FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 6-1, M M and Co.
Kenya 20-1-37 M. M. and Co.

FOR SYDNEY.
Mooltan, 1-1-37, P and O S N Coy.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Aungban	26-12-36
S.S. New Orleans	18-12-36
S.S. Japan	28-12-36
S.S. Barenfels	28-12-36
S.S. Rawalpindi (boats)	28-12-36
S.S. Ranchi (boats)	28-12-36
S.S. Golconda	28-12-36
S.S. Gambhira	28-12-36
SS. Varela	28-12-36
S.S. Graciosa	28-12-36
S.S. Indira	28-12-36
S.S. Sonavati	28-12-36
S.S. Parvati	28-12-36
S.S. City of Barcelona	29-12-36
S.S. Bankura	29-12-36
S.S. Oostacappelle	29-12-36
S.S. Sophie Marie	29-12-36
S.S. Gloria Stella (boats American cotton)	30-12-36
S.S. Soyo Maru	31-12-36
S.S. Dalgoma	29-12-36

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

S.S. Quiloa for Kobe:—600 bales cotton S Karamshi and Co; 200 bales cotton S R Tulshan and Co.

S.S. Barenfels for Port Said:—150 bags groundnut seed R Shantilal and Co.

For Beyrouth:—50 bales cotton yarn Abdullah E Ejil.

For Hamburg:—96 bags casein powder M M and Co; 100 bags gum T Khistri.

S.S. Rabenfels for Alexandritta: 90 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton P Madhavni & Co.

For Rotterdam:—32 bales art. silk waste Sapt. Tex. Products Ltd.

For Port Said:—25 bags turmeric K H Munshi & Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—1800 bags lentils and dill seed S M Rajgor & Co.; 120 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawalla; 12 bales woollen rags Patel and Co; 10 cases currey powder Poonjiaji and Sons; 1400 bags groundnut oil cake L Dreyfus and Co; 25 bales skins D Abraham and Sons; 250 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd.

For Marseilles:—193 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co.

For New York:—6 bales kid skins D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton yarn Kotak and Co; 300 bales cotton A Khimji; 300 bales cotton R Kanji and Co; 642 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co.

S.S. Ryufuku Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton N Manilal and Co; 1000 bales cotton A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton Langley and Co; 500 bales cotton S Karamshi and Co; 1100 bales cotton A Podar and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton A Podar and Co; 200 bales cotton Kotak and Co.

S.S. Numidia for Marseilles:—240 bags turmeric H Khiaram & Sons; 10240 bags groundnuts K Dewchand and Co.; 5695 bags groundnut kernels S M Rajgor & Co.; 2840 bags groundnut seed The Cotton Agents Ltd; 3950 bags groundnut seed V Shivji and Co; 2880 bags groundnut seed M Bhuta and Co; 580 bundles henna leaves Gandhi and Co; 370 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co.

For Trieste:—110 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Naples:—495 bales cotton A Clayton and Co.

For Genoa:—92 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd; 169 bales cotton A. Clayton and Co.

For Venice:—108 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton A Clayton and Co.

S.S. Salavati for Port Said:—40 bags cotton waste L O Vora; 28 bags plantago seed K Kapur and Co.

For Vancover:—77 bales cotton Kiangman and Co.

For San Francisco:—25 bales cotton Langley and Co; 180 bags skins D Abraham and Sons; 75 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam and Co.

For Los Angeles:—1200 bags mowrah meal M J Shah; 150 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Boston:—350 bales cotton A Clayton and Co.

S.S. City of Barcelona for Glasgow:—700 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co.

For Liverpool:—4160 bags groundnut seed M Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Anyo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton S Karamshi and Co; 300 bales cotton A Khimji and Co; 700 bales cotton Kotak and Co; 1000 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 300 bales cotton Langley & Co; 200 bales cotton L Rawji and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton Kotak and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Jan. 2.

S.S. Jalaputra, Agents Sc. St. N. Co., from Calcutta:—7205 tons Bengal coal.

S.S. Jalaratna, Agents Sc. St. N. Co, from Rangoon:—20147 bags rice; 400 bags gram bran; 15 drums lubricating oil; 250 bags bluse; 200 bags white beans.

From Colombo:—50 bundles mattress fibres.

From Cochin:—123 pieces machinery parts.

From Tuticorin:—86 bales cotton yarn; 24 cases coir yarn; 52 bags sena leaves; 113 bags mill cotton waste; 40 bundles old empty gunnies.

S.S. Varerla, Agents M M and Co., from Basra:—722 bags mash; 21788 bundles wet dates.

From Karachi:—22 bags poppy seed; 190 bales cotton; 42 bags potatoes; 107 bags apricots; 22 cases pistas.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:—

Agricultural Department unfavourable report regarding cotton exports outlook cause of liquidation. Trading narrow.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Look for a higher range of prices. Expect increased activity in cotton goods market after the turn of year Cotton goods market—yarn market—good inquiry.

New York.—Year end evening up.

New York.—Agricultural Department unfavourable report regarding cotton exports outlook cause of liquidation. Trading narrow

N.Y. March Highest (10-16 a.m.)	12.50+06
N.Y. March Lowest 1-58 p.m.)	12.35—09
Liverpool March Highest	6.87+05
Liverpool March Lowest	6.85+03

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 31.

January	12.44
March	12.40
May	12.29
July	12.21
October	11.84
Middling Spot	13.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 31.

January	12.37
March	12.36
May	12.27
Middling Spot	12.85
11-00 a.m. Ranges.—	
January	12.49/12.49
March	12.48/12.48
Noon Call.—	
March	12.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 31.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 31.

January	6.82
February	6.85
March	6.85
April	6.85
May	6.83
June	6.79
July	6.76
August	6.62
September	6.56
October	6.51
November	6.47
December	6.47
Middling Spot	7.10
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
January	6.82
March	6.87

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 31.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
January	9.93
March	10.17
May	10.21
July	10.19
August	10.19
F.G.F. Spot	10.40

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 31.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.71
Fine (Good Staple)	5.89
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.01
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.78
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.93
Choice (No 1 staple)	6.08
BENGAL—	
Good	4.67
Fully Good	4.77
Fine	4.89

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 31.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£47 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£85
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£81 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£116 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 3/4
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£15 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£109 1/2
National Bank of India	£47 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 31.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Dec. 31.

Fair Rio Coffee (no 7 quality)	8 7/8

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Dec. 31.

Smoked Sheet standard ribber per lb. sellers	10 3/8

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Dec. 31

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. Dec. sellers	£12/5/0
Linseed Calcutta London C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/8/9
Linseed Bombay London Dec-Jan sellers	£15/2/6
Rapeseed Teria Hull/Cont Dec-Jan. sellers	£11/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£11/10/0

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Dec. 31.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan-Feb. sellers	41/3
Wheat Barletta Russo Jan-Feb. sellers	41/7 1/2
Wheat South Australian Dec. sellers	46

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 2.

The local forward cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 230/4 for Broach A/M. and after declining to Rs. 230.1 prices improved to Rs. 230/8 on buying by Bazar operators. Later on there was increased selling by offices and Japanese houses and prices declined to Rs. 228/6.

The Liverpool cotton market was closed and the local market fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	229 0 0
Oomra D/J	207 8 0
Oomra March	207 12 0
Oomra May	207 12 0
Bengal D/J	178 4 0
Bengal March	176 12 0
Bengal May	176 0 0

Indore Cotton

The third forecast of cotton crop in the Indore State during 1936-37 Faslli year 1346 states that the total area under cotton is now estimated at 7,11,749 acres as against 6,58,832 of the previous year. The present area is more than quinquennial and decennial by 16.49 and 7.65 in acres respectively. The yield is generally normal for Indre, Mahidpur, Rampura-Bhanpura, Nimar and Nimawar districts. The estimate of yield is for uncleaned cotton 40 seers of uncleaned cotton are estimated to give 13 seers of ginned or cleaned cotton.

Indore Crop Prospects

(From Our Correspondent)
Indore, Jan 2

The following is a summary of a report on crop prospects in Indore State for the week ended December 26:—

Picking of cotton and reaping of jowar is in progress. The state of standing crops is fair in Indore, Nemawar and Nimar Districts, elsewhere the crops have been damaged. Prospects and probable outturn of harvests is normal everywhere except in Petlawad and Nisarpur perganas. Jowar and cotton crops have been damaged in Indore, Nemawar and Nimar districts and in Mahidpur Tarana and Zirapur perganas on account of winter rains. The condition of agricultural stock is fair except in some villages of Mhow pergana where cattle diseases are prevailing. The condition of pasturage or fodder is satisfactory. The condition of opium crop is very good.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.—

New York, Dec. 31.

	Del.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	12
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	65
Amer. Forn. Power Pfd 7 p.c.	58
Electric Power and Light	24 1/2
Electric Bond Common	21 1/2
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	79
Consolidated (Gas Edison	44
Columbia Gas	18
United Corporation	7
American Radiator	26
American Tel and Tel	184 1/2
Western Union Telg.	79 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	66 1/2
Erie Rly.	14
Chase Bank	18
National City Bank	39 1/2
Northern Pacific Rly.	27
Pennsylvania Rly.	40
North American Common	20
American Cyn. "B"	35
Consolidated Oil	16 1/2
Mid Cont. Oil.	20
Gen. Amr. Transporation	75
Bethelehem Steel	78
Anaconda Copper Mining	53 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	63 1/2
Chrysler	115
General Motors	63 1/4
General Electric	54 1/2
Radio Corporation	11
Westinghouse Airbrake	49
St. Oil of N. J.	60
Socony	16 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	21
Canadian Pacific Rly.	15
Great North Pfd. Rly.	43
New York Central	41
Sun Life of Canada	640
American Car Foundry	39
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	14
Thompson Product	27
Skelley Oil	47
Plymouth Oil	28
Barnsdall Oil	28

U. S. Steel Corporation working 56 per cent slightly irregular weakness due to strike possibilities in Motor industry

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Jan. 2.

The local market was quiet with scattered selling. Operators are awaiting foreign developments but there seems more inclination to buy commodities on all easy markets.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	7 12 6
Wheat January	5 12 6
Wheat May	5 11 0

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, Dec. 31.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£244,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 12,160,000
(A) Other Deposits	£129,800,000
Government Securities	£134,500,000
(B) Other Securities	£ 38,600,000
Notes and coin	£ 46,800,000
Notes in Circulation	£167,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	23.18%
(A) Other deposits include bankers	£150,600,000
(B) Other securities include discounts and advances	£ 17,500,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 31.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.91 3/16
Paris	105.13
Berlin	12.20
Madrid nominal	66.50
Amsterdam	8.96 1/2
Brussels	29.14 1/2
Milan	93.31
Berne	21.37 1/4
Prague	140.00

LINSEED OIL.
London, Dec. 31

Linseed, Oil Naked London per cwt Jan-Apr. sellers	28
Linseed, Oil Naked London per cwt. May-Aug. sellers	28/4 1/2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 2.

London gold prices were 1d down at £7-1-7. London-Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 105.13 while Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.91 1/32. N.Y. Silver was quoted 45 cents and London silver was 1/16d up at 21 5/16d. In the local market there was moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD—	
Ready	34 15 9
Posh	34 15 9
Mahu	31 15 3
SILVER—	
Ready	52 6 0
Magasar	52 6 0
Posh	52 9 6

LONDON SILVER.
London, Dec. 31.

Spot	21 5/16
Forward	21 5/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec. 31.

Gold bars fine per ounce	£7/1/7

Exports Of Gold

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Two consignments of bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 6,21,125 were exported from Bombay for Europe and America by the P. and O. mail steamer Strathaird on Saturday.

They were on the following description: gold worth Rs. 2,43,537 for London and Rs. 377,588 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold so far exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 2,89,95,86,965.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 2nd day of January 1937

Broach Fully Good Quality.

(B.T.)	Vaidas April-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 230/3
12-30	Rs. 229/8
2-30	Rs. 228/12
4-30	Rs. 228/12
	April May
Highest	Rs. 230/12
Lowest	Rs. 228/12
Settlement rate	Rs. 230

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 31-12-36	5212000	5504000
Receipts Yesterday 31-12-36	24000	10000
Exports to date 31-12-36	3036000	3559000
Stock at Ports 28-12-36	2879000	2820000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-12-36	2254000	1382000
Stock at Liverpool 28-12-36	832000	678000
Visible Supply 28-12-36	6662000	6989000
Quantity in sight 28-12-36	9558000	9268000
Quantity out of sight 28-12-36	6148000	5385000

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Dec. 31.

May	1.35 1/8c.
July	1.18 1/4c.
September	1.15 3/8c.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

March	110 1/8d.
May	108 1/4d.
July	106 7/8d.

New York Sugar

New York, Dec. 31.

March	3.01+03
May	3.03+02
July	3.04+01
September	3.05+05

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Jan. 2.

The local market was quiet to-day with increased selling. February groundnuts opened at 45-0-0 and declined to 44-5-6. March groundnut opened at Rs. 9-0-9 and declined to Rs. 8-15-0. castorseeds May opened at Rs. 38-8 and eased off to Rs. 38-2 cottonseed market was quiet with scattered selling. January delivery opened at Rs. 20-13 and was quiet at Rs. 20-11-6 while May delivery opened at Rs. 22-4 and declined to Rs. 22-2-6. The market was quiet and closed as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts February	44 8 0
Castorseed May	38 2 6
Cottonseed January	20 12 0
Cottonseed May	22 3 6

Smaller U. S. Cotton Exports

Washington, Dec. 31.

The United States Department of Agriculture said that the outlook for foreign use of American cotton was rather unfavourable compared with the last season. It is further stated abroad that as a whole the consumption of American cotton has been considerably smaller and the consumption of foreign growths higher compared with the last season.—Reuter

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan. 2.

	cwts.
Wheat	18,316
Linseed	535
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	665
Gingellyseed	8,889
Poppyseed	52
Groundnuts	18,567
Castorseed	173
Rice	55,573
Myrabellams	4,979
Cottonseed	58,816
Mowraseed	66
Gram	1,906
Joowar	1,486
Maize	22
Barley	23
Bajree	7,518
Indian Sugar	14,139 bgs.
Coal	12,577

YEAR OF INCREASE IN COTTON CONSUMPTION

Better To Buy On Easy Markets

Bombay, December 30.

And so, peacefully to its close, passes yet another year.

Cottonwise, 1936 will be remembered as the year of increasing consumption.

In America the release of loan stocks enabled domestic mills to meet the largely increased cloth demand which followed the removal of processing taxes and the free flow of money through bonus payments and increasing employment, state Messrs Langley and Co.

In Europe, re-armament. And the multitudinous cotton requirements which that creates.

In Japan the year ends at a peak point of cotton consumption.

On all sides there is proof of the old contention that the cotton problem has been one of under-consumption rather than over-production and that cotton at last is again coming into its own.

Throughout the year the spot price has headed the quotation board. Beginning around 12 1/4 cents it ends around 13 cents, having meanwhile fluctuated between 11.20 (4th March) and 13.65 (10th July).

SHARP DISCOUNT

Distants have, for the most part, remained at a fairly sharp discount, tending to close up to the spot price as maturity approached.

Yet in spite of the advantage afforded to the speculator of repeated opportunities to buy ahead at these discounts speculation played a relatively small part in fluctuations.

1936 has been essentially a trader's rather than a speculator's year.

Not until the last few weeks has Wall Street shown any marked tendency to switch from stocks to cotton. And just before the last advance Wall Street was reported to have unloaded some 30,000 bales of March and May futures. Just too bad—for Wall Street.

Looking ahead into the New Year, prominent among problems is the political turmoil in Europe. There is no knowing what might or might not happen in Europe. That must remain one of the major hazards in the long distant view of any market.

To a lesser extent the cotton market is disturbed by uncertainty as to the U. S. Government's policy regarding the balance of loan stocks. A rumour yesterday that the whole of these three million bales would be released this year dropped Octobers 25 points. Any satisfying explanation for this action is difficult to find. We can think of no more constructive factor than the U. S. Government getting right out of the cotton business.

Large fluctuations in the near future are extremely unlikely but in easy markets we advocate purchases.

In Bombay, the 1936 peak point (232 1/2) was reached in this, the last week of the year.

American advices have, of course, been helpful. But the chief factor has been the large export demand from Japan which followed the spectacular advance in the Osaka yarn market.

On October 6th 20's yarn for April delivery was quoted 206.00 yen. At the opening on the 28th instant that same delivery was quoted 257.00 yen, an advance of 51 yen, or approximately 25 per cent in less than three months.

And our latest advices are that mills are sold up to June on excellent margins.

LARGE BUSINESS

And that, in spite of the fact that new spindles put into operation by the end of this month are estimated at 500,000 and some of the cotton mills which reverted to staple fibre sometime ago are now returning to cotton spinning, it being reported that staple fibre enthusiasm is on the wane.

It is not within our province here to go into explanations as to why Japanese yarn should have staged this advance but the large cotton business which has resulted therefrom is the most important factor in the Indian cotton outlook.

Japan has bought and will continue to buy large lines of all styles of Indian cotton. As the biggest foreign consumer of East Indians Japan must be in the Indian market for conditions here to be normal. But recent purchases have been wel over normal.

Crop movement has been on a rather smaller scale this week owing to holidays but should increase in the New Year.

Meanwhile, one of the problems in the Indian outlook is where eventually the Punjab-American crop will find a home. With Broach styles just about to come on to the market and the larger proportion of farm cotton now being grown in and around Broach we see little utlet for Punjab-Americans among domestic mills. It looks as if this style will have to rely mainly on export and we draw the attention of spinners in foreign markets to it as likely to provide cheap cotton.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 2.

T. T. RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T Forward	1/6 3/16 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK	
B C Rate T T	272 3/8
Banks selling T T	270 3/8
Banks buying T T	268 1/4
PARIS	
Banks selling T T	789
Banks buying T T	804
ITALY	
Banks selling T T Nominal	76 7/8
Banks buying T T Normal	76
JORDAN	
Banks selling D D	67 3/8
JAVA	
Banks selling D D	67
HOLLAND	
Banks selling D D	83 3/4
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4
SINGAPORE	
Banks selling D D	156 1/8
BERLIN	
Banks selling D D	21 1/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 31st ulto.	4.91
Paris London 2nd inst.	1/1 13/16
Java London 2nd instant	8.92
Hongkong London 2nd instant	1/3 1/32
Shanghai London 2nd instant	1/2 17/32
London Paris 1st instant	105.10
London Belgium 1st instant	29.12 1/2
London Switzerland 1st instant	21.37 1/4
London Berlin 1st instant	12.19 1/2
London Stockholm 1st instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 1st instant	4.99 15/16
London Amsterdam 1st instant	8.96 1/4
London Italy 1st instant	93.28
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 1st instant	£7-1-7
Silver London Ready 1st instant	21 5/16
Silver London Forward 1st instant	21 3/16
Silver New York Ready. 1st instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 1st instant	11/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 1st instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1 p.c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
6 Months	1 1/2 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.	

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, Jan 2

The following were the average quotations in the Indore markets in the various sections for the week ended January 2:—

SHARE MARKET

	Rs.
Indore Malwa	47
Hukumchand Mills	185
Kalyanmal Mills (Ord)	117
Kalyanmal Mills (Pref)	114
Bhandari Mills	96
State Mills	30
Hukumchand Jute Mills	14-2
Rajkumar Mills	32
Binod Mills (Ujjain)	134
Hira Mills (Ujjain)	550
Indore Co-operative Press Ltd	25
Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd	25

BULLION MARKET

Gold Rava (Indore)	Rs. 36-9 per tola
Silver (Indore)	Rs. 53-8 per 100 tolas
Silver Thakki (Indore)	Rs. 51-4 per 100 tolas.
Mohar Jaipuri	32-4
Mohar Kaldar	36-12
Putli New	36-12
Putli Old	36
Sovereigns	22-2

GRAIN MARKET

Prices per mani of 6 mds Bengal or 240 seers according to quality.

Wheat Bombay Pass	27 to 28
Wheat Malwa	25 to 26
Wheat Pissi	24 to 25
Gram	16 to 17
Bajara	18 to 20
Mecca	15 to 16
Moong Green	24 to 32
Moong Black	20 to 21
Masoor	17 to 18
Udad	20 to 21
Khali Malvi	16 to 17
Khali Desavari	12 to 14
Jowar	11 to 12

COTTON MARKET

The Indore cotton market continued to advance in sympathy with outside markets. Trading began for Broach April-May contract at Rs. 233 as against Rs. 224 last week. It opened very strong. During the middle of the week the price declined to Rs. 229 and towards the end of the week the rate moved round Rs. 229 to Rs. 230. The highest and the lowest rates in the market were Rs. 233 and Rs. 228 respectively. Cotton Malvi and Nimadi was quoted at Rs. 76 to Rs. 78 and Rs. 72 to Rs. 73 respectively per Bhoj. Cotton Malvi and Nimadi unpressed was quoted at Rs. 42 to Rs. 44 and Rs. 40 to Rs. 42 per Bhoj respectively. The tone of the market was firm.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report:—

A further sharp advance has taken place in the Rubber Market during the past seven days. At the commencement of the period the Market was dull and inclined to sag owing to nervousness as to the action which the Regulation Committee might take at their meeting yesterday. On Saturday the buyers' price of Spot Rubber dropped to 9d. per lb. with business done in December delivery at 8 15/16d. On Monday the tone was rather steadier and prices showed an advance of 1/16 d. The opening on Tuesday was steady in anticipation of a decision which would not adversely affect the Market. When the decision became known there was some hesitation, some dealers apparently putting a bearish interpretation on the announcement. However after a time the opposite view prevailed and prices went ahead. At the close yesterday prices showed an advance of 1/4d. per lb. all round on those ruling before the decision came out. To-day, with a strong demand particularly from America, a scarcity of offerings and bear covering by those dealers who had expected a decline, prices have again advanced smartly. At the time of writing the buyers' price for Standard Sheet on the Spot is 9 11/16d. per lb. and prices show an advance on the week of 9/16d. per lb. for Spot and all positions upto April-June and 7/16d. per lb. For July-September and October-December.

REGULATION COMMITTEE

The decision of the Committee was announced by Reuter a few minutes after 1 p.m. yesterday in the following terms:—

"At the meeting of the International Rubber Regulation Committee held on the 15th December 1936, the Committee, reviewing the decision announced in their communique of the 27th October, fixed the following revised percentages of the basic quotas for 1937 as the permissible exportable amount:—

For the month January, February and March 75 per cent.

For the months April, May and June 80 per cent.

Under the Scheme of Regulation, it is open to the Committee to revise their decisions as regards the permissible exportable amount from time to time, if for any reason this should in their opinion be desirable.

As at present arranged the next meeting will be held on the 26th January 1937."

The first criticism of this decision was that the Committee had got the percentages the wrong way round and from the consumption point of view this is correct. Normally the months of heaviest consumption are the first four months of the year and in the later months consumption has shown a tendency to fall off slightly but we must admit that this tendency has been less marked during the current year, the reason doubtless being that the motor and tyre trades are becoming less seasonal.

Looked at from the producers' point of view we believe it would have been practically impossible for the estates to organise their labour at short notice so as to produce an increase of 15 per cent. (from 65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in their output in the first quarter of the year. Further, there is the seasonal "wintering" of the trees to be taken into account. We find that some of our friends amongst the producers seriously doubt whether the estates will in fact be able to produce the full 75 per cent. for the first quarter.

The average release for the first half of the year works out at 77½ per cent. and making the necessary adjustments on the basis of our Report of 2nd December we find that shipments for the six months would almost exactly balance with consumption should the latter show an increase of 5 per cent. as we estimated,—we think conservatively. Possibly the higher prices now ruling may bring a little more Rubber from the non-agreement countries.

AMERICAN QUESTIONNAIRE.

The American "Questionnaire" figures for November came to hand by cable on Monday. We give them in full below together with our usual comparisons for October 1936 and November 1935:—

	1936 Nov. tons	1936 Oct. tons	1935 Nov. tons
Arrivals	44,296	40,920	28,826
Consumption	50,303	49,509	42,777
Consumption per working day	2,286	1,904	1,360
Stock (Dealers)	70,099	73,338	119,268
Stock Manufacturers'	142,416	146,165	123,894
Afloat	73,691	67,825	46,583
Consumption Reclaimed	12029	12,606	9,304
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	23.9 p.c.	25.5 p.c.	21.2 p.c.

While the consumption for the month is well below the record of 52,635 tons set up in June this year, the consumption per working day is a new high record. There were three Public Holidays and five Sundays in November, reducing the working days to twenty-two.

Total consumption in America for the first eleven months of the year comes comes to 523,893 tons against 454,206 tons for the same period last year, an increase of 69,687 tons, equal to 15-1/3 per cent.

WORLD STOCKS.

We have now been able to compile our table of stocks outside the regulated areas at the end of November. Owing to lack of space we are unable to print it in full. The total comes to 465,613 tons, being a decline of 10,706 tons on the figure at end of October and of 179,875 tons on that for the end of November, 1935.

STOCK.

With a total of 82,486 tons United Kingdom stocks showed a decline on the week of 2,799 tons. On Saturday, 14th December, 1935, United Kingdom stocks stood at 163,636 tons.

RURAL UPLIFT IN TRAVANCORE

Russell's Interest In Govt.'s Experimental Farms

TRIVANDRUM, January 2.

Sir John Russell when interviewed expressed great interest in Government experimental farms in paddy and fruit in south Travancore. He remarked that if Travancore fruits improved, they could find European markets. In case Travancore pineapples suit the Western taste he was sure that they would replace Malaya and South Africa in the Western markets.

Sir John was very much impressed with rural reconstruction work caried on the Martandam by the Y.M.C.A.

He interviewed the Maharajah yesterday. He goes to Hyderabad to-night. From Hyderabad, he visits Nagpur, Indore, Allahabad and Calcutta reaching Delhi on 23rd January.

From Delhi he goes to Punjab on February 1, and then will tour the United Provinces, Bihar, Assam and Orissa. He completes his tour on March 22 and sails home on March 25.—United Press.

LATE RAGHAVAN & PEAREY MOHAN

Punjab Journalists' Condolence

LAHORE, January 2.

At a meeting of the Journalists' Association held this evening, Mr. Kalinath Roy presiding, a resolution was adopted condoling the death of Pandit Pearey Mohan, Senior Vice-President of the Association and Mr. G. S. Raghavan, Editor of the "People."

The resolution was moved from the Chair and adopted, all standing.—United Press.

PUNJAB MAY GET THUNDERSTORMS

POONA, Jan. 3.

A western disturbance lies this morning as a low pressure area over Rajputana and South Punjab.

Fairly widespread dust storms have occurred in Baluchistan.

There has been a marked fall of temperature of about 20 degrees along the North West Frontier.

FORECAST:—Local rain or snow is likely in Kashmir. Dust or thunderstorms are likely locally in the Punjab, West United Provinces and the Central parts of the country and at a few stations along the North West Frontier and in Sind and Rajputana and may extend into Gujarat.

A few falls of rain are likely to occur in the south of the peninsula.—A. P.

Rains Mar Crop Prospects

DHARAMSALA: January 3.

The heavy and continuous rains for the last three weeks have at last stopped. The weather is now bright. The snow fall this year has been unusually heavy.

The peasantry have been hit hard, the plantation of the 'Rabi' crop being delayed.—United Press.

"Sangram Ank"

The "Sainik" of Agra will publish about the middle of this month a special number which will be styled as "Sangram Ank" which will contain all the necessary information for guidance in the coming elections, a critical study of the reforms, and how the Congress proposes to fight out India's cause within and without the legislatures.

Meerut Children's Home

The Children's Home, Meerut, a Model School for young children will hold an All-India Music Competition for Boys and Girls below 14, on January 10. The names of competitors should reach the Director's Office by January 8. Two running trophies besides many prizes will be awarded to the winners.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1937

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Pt. Jawaharlal Warns Voters

BEWARE OF SELFISH EXPLOITERS

Organise Congress Forces And Demand Constituent Assembly

JUBBULPORE, January 2.

Addressing a crowded meeting in Golbazar, Jubbulpore, yesterday night, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru reviewed the present world-wide depression in general and the Indian "Chaotic" condition in particular, which was due largely to the Government's unreasonable policy.

Continuing, Pandit Nehru observed that, unless Socialism gathered strength, poverty and starvation were irremovable.

Pandit Nehru denounced the armament race and remarked, though every nation was fully armed, they avoided precipitating a war.

Dealing with India's problem and struggle for freedom, Pandit Nehru observed that the fight was between Congress and Government and all other doubting Thomasses were unwanted elements.

REMEMBER JANUARY 26.

Referring to Mahakoshal's past history, Pt. Nehru exhorted the voters to rally round the Congress banner and beware of selfish exploiters, who wanted to join the Congress only for tarnishing its name. He exhorted the gathering to observe Independence Day on January 26, agitate for the establishment of a Constituent Assembly and to organise Congress forces in the remotest villages.

After addressing several meetings in connection with the election campaign at Harda, Banapura, Itarsee, Hoshangabad, Babai, Semri, Sohagpur, Pipariya, Sobhapur, Chhindwara, Jhilmili, Chorai, Bandoul, Seoni, Chhapara, Ganeshgunj, Lakhnadon and Dhoona in the course of the last two days, Pt. Nehru accompanied by Capt. Avadesh Pratap Singh, arrived by car yesterday evening and was accorded a rousing reception. He was taken in procession through tastefully decorated routes and was presented with a civic address by the Municipality.

Addresses were presented by Jain Parwar Youths' and Bidi Workers' Association.

HIS TELLING INFLUENCE.

It was due to the influence of Pandit Jawaharlal that the Mahakoshal dispute was settled and the resignations tendered by tried Congress leaders were withdrawn.

Pandit Nehru left to-day for Allahabad.—United Press.

SATYAPAL'S PUNJAB TOUR PROGRAMME

JULLUNDUR, Jan. 2.

Intimation received in the District Congress Office, indicates that Dr. Satyapal, president of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, will visit Hoshiarpur on January 2 and 3 and Jullundur on January 4, 5 and 6 and address meetings in support of the Congress candidates in the ensuing Provincial elections.—United Press.

"MADRAS MUST LEAD INDIA"

Vote Solidly For Congress Candidates Exhorts Mudaliar

MADRAS, January 2.

Appealing to the people in Madras Presidency to vote for Congress candidates during the ensuing elections, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee says:

Immediately following the great lead given by the successful Congress session at Faizpur, we are having the elections to the Provincial Legislatures. As Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has stressed in the open session of the Congress, the issue in the elections is slavery or freedom, and I have no doubt that the people of Tamil Nadu who are thirsting for freedom will solidly vote for the same.

Congress candidates and Congress workers should further bear in mind the mass contact programme and utilise this opportunity for carrying on intense propaganda in the villages among the voters regarding the ideals of the Congress and its object in entering the legislatures. The Congress Election Manifesto and the resolutions of the Faizpur Congress on the Elections and Constituent Assembly and agrarian programme should be fully explained to the voters. Congress workers should remember that, in the elections Congress workers should remember that, in the elections Congress itself is contesting and they have as much responsibility as the Congress candidates.

"Although the Government have put this Presidency last in the time table for elections, it is expected that this Province will lead India in the ensuing elections."—United Press.

'ROUTE MARCH' EFFECTIVE

Rajen Babu On Congress Village Propaganda

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding his suggestion for the route march of volunteers to the villages in connexion with the election campaign, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that from information received from various districts it appeared that the idea had been taken up in many places and the volunteers' march was proving very effective.

He said he would try to get detailed reports from various districts and publish a summary in due course.—A. P.

IMPLEMENT FAIZPUR RESOLUTIONS

Congress President's Circular To Provincial Committees

ALLAHABAD, January 2.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has, after his arrival here to-day, issued a circular to all Provincial Congress Committees, emphasising the need of starting work to carry out the direction of the Congress with regard to the ensuing Provincial elections and other resolutions passed at the Faizpur Congress.

The Congress President deals, in the circular, with 7 such resolutions regarding (1) Elections and Constituent Assembly, (2) Convention, (3) suppression of civil liberties, (4) agrarian problem, (5) war danger and the Frontier policy of the Government, (6) non-participation in the King's Coronation and other imperialist functions and (7) hartal on April 1st.

He has directed in the circular that all Provincial Congress Committees should explain the above resolutions with particular emphasis on the points mentioned in the circular.—United Press.

KING'S COUNSEL & PRINCES CHAMBER

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Mr. J. H. Morgan, King's Counsel, who has been engaged by the Chamber of Princes and many of the Indian States individually to advise them on matters connected with the inauguration of Federation in India, arrived here last evening from Bombay. He will stay over a month. Some of the ministers to States saw him to-day.

Mr. Morgan begins his work on Monday in the office of the Chamber of Princes in the Council House.—A.P.

SASTRI FOR CEYLON

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

It is understood Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who is now in the Federated Malay States, will leave for Ceylon on January 11 from Singapore.

After one week's stay in Ceylon Mr. Sastri will proceed to New Delhi.—A.P.

Small-pox Epidemic In Baijnath Valley

KANGRA, Jan. 2.

Apropos of the news circulated by a news agency in connection with outbreak of smallpox in Baijnath Valley, stating that no day passed without a death toll, enquiries made show that the report is quite baseless and that only one death has so far occurred due to the epidemic.—United Press.

Ban On Congress Election Procession

PESHAWAR, Jan. 2.

It is understood that the procession advertised to be taken out in Peshawar City tomorrow afternoon in support of the candidature of Mr. Abdul Qaiyum (Congress) has been banned by the District authorities.

It will be recalled that a procession in support of the candidature of Peerbakhsh, the rival candidate, was recently taken out.

At present it is not known whether this order affects all future processions in connection with election campaign or only to-morrow's procession.—A.P.

UNITE AND MAINTAIN POSITION

India In Melting Pot

NAGPUR, Jan. 2

"I want Muslims to unite and maintain their position in public life," observed Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., addressing a large gathering of Muslims held under the auspices of the Muslim Association yesterday. After stressing the need of inculcating patriotic and national feeling the speaker said that in the first place they must devote their attention to setting affairs at home in order. They had to do a good deal of spadework as they were still backward, socially, economically and politically.

India to-day, continued Mr. Jinnah, was in a melting pot. The new India Act was not a permanent thing, and owing to its transitory nature could not last for more than a decade. What they were now concerned with was the problem of their uplift. He wanted that Muslims should stand on their own merits, not as beggars looking for concessions either from the Government or other communities. Pandit Nehru said the other day that there were two parties in the country, the Government and the Congress, and others must line up with the latter. Mr. Jinnah said that the Congress with its pre-determined policy naturally claimed to represent the country. What he wished to emphasise was that Muslims must organise themselves under the banner of the Muslim League and speak with united voice. It was for them to decide whether they were with one of the two parties, Government or the Congress, but let them reach a unanimous decision. If they organised themselves, whichever way they went they would be respected and heard. The position to-day was that none seemed to care "what you think." The speaker therefore, advised them to organise the community into one compact body whose voice could not be challenged.

Mr. Jinnah, concluding, declared that he was convinced that India's freedom would be won the day when Muslims and other communities cleansed those elements which obstructed their common path to progress.—A. P.

COUNSEL OF PATIENCE

Gandhiji's Advice To Ahmedabad Textile Labour Assn.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

"Do not be impatient. There is no cause for you now to go on strike as your case has been submitted to the umpire whose decision, whatever it might be, must be accepted. The question of going on strike would arise only when the decision of the umpire goes against the millowners, and the millowners refuse to accept it," declares Gandhiji in the course of a letter addressed to the Textile Labour Association.

The umpire, Sir G. Madgaonkar, left Ahmedabad after studying the awards of the arbitrators, Gandhiji and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai. If necessary, he will proceed to Wardha to see Gandhiji and ask Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai also to be present there for discussion on questions in the dispute before giving his award.—A. P.

COMPETITIVE SPORTS FOR WOMEN

BARODA, Jan. 3.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Vijaya Gymkhana the annual All-India Competitive Sports for women was held last week when about 2,100 entries were received for various sports. Seventy-nine teams participated in the same.

Dr. Krishnabai Patel, President of the Gymkhana, urged all women to take active interest in physical culture, stating that the progress of a nation was mainly dependent on the progress of womanhood.—United Press.

GAEKWAR FLIES TO EUROPE

BARODA, Jan. 3.

The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda flew on the 16th December from Jodhpur to Gaza 'en route' to Egypt and a journey of 3,000 miles was completed in 60 hours by the air liner "Hesten". Despite of some 10 to 11 hours journey everyday His Highness stood the strain of the same very admirably.

Miss Sifton X-Rayed

PATNA, January 2.

Miss Elizabeth Aubrey Sifton who was injured while riding was X-rayed in the evening which revealed a compound fracture of skull.

The patient is not conscious. She is taking rest.—A.P.

Maintains Progress

PATNA: Jan. 3.

The following bulletin signed by Colonel P. S. Mills, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Major D. P. Bhargava, I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Patna Medical College was issued at 12-35 p.m. regarding the condition of Miss Sifton. Although Miss Sifton's condition gives rise to much anxiety, she continues to maintain satisfactory progress. Major Bhargava is in constant attendance".

The latest bulletin shows that Miss Sifton is progressing as well as can be expected. She had a quiet night.—A. P

World Needs Ministry Of Happiness

MYSORE RULER OPENS CONFERENCE OF Y. M. C. As.

BANGALORE, Jan. 3.

The Maharajah of Mysore yesterday afternoon opened the World Conference of Y. M. C. A.'s at which representatives of over 30 nations assembled in Mysore including 18 European nations and other from Asia, America, Africa and Australia.

After being introduced by Dr. J. R. Mott, world President, Y. M. C. A.'s, the Maharajah said that it was a great pleasure to welcome delegates of Y. M. C. A.'s who have set themselves to minister to the happiness of the youth of the world. A great physician recently startled the world by proposing a substitute for the Ministry of Health, a Ministry of Happiness. There was never a time when the youth of the world more sadly needed to have more happiness in their lives. The signpost of that happiness is to be found in a simple truth that lies at the base of all religions and the application of those rules by the aid of science.

After the Maharajah concluded his welcome address, Dr. J. R. Mott said: "By Your Highness' condescension and abundant generosity you have provided in the midst of pleasing surroundings, splendid facilities for creative discussion which has brought us from the ends of the earth."

After Dr. Mott's address, the Maharajah received the delegates at tea and shook hands with them.

FOR UNITY AND PEACE

The Dewan of Mysore, Sir Mirza Ismail, then addressed the Conference. He said, "We are not merely your hosts. We are with you in the fight for unity and peace between the nations of the world." We need, the Dewan adds, in the fight faith invisible, faith in man's goodness which implies faith in God.

The Dewan quoted with enthusiasm from a report made by the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on how to standardise great social and political issues on which the future of the world depends.

Principal Datta concluded yesterday's session of the Conference by welcoming the World Alliance of Youth to India. They were holding the first conference ever held in Asia in its 70 years of history.

Mr. Basil Mathews, a well-known journalist, was one of the prominent delegates to the Conference.—A.P.

'PLANE TO RAI SAHEB'S RESCUE

Only To Do Propaganda For Securing Him A Seat!

KANGRA, Jan 2.

Novel methods are being employed by the candidates to the Punjab Assembly for election propaganda. It is reported that Rai Sahib L. Gopaldas has employed an aeroplane for this purpose which drops down hand-bills which come down flying in large numbers.

Rao Bahadur L. Ramsaran Das, Swami Prakashanand Swami Brahamanand and some other persons addressed public meetings at different villages including Nurpur, Ehorana, and exhorted the public to support L. Gopaldas.—United Press.

BARODA JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

BARODA, Jan. 3.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari will perform the inaugural ceremony of the Baroda Journalists Association on January 5, 1937.

It may be mentioned here that the Association which was formed in September 1936, has now about 20 members on the roll. Mr. Bhikhalal Kapasi, a well-known journalist of Baroda, is the Organising Secretary of the Association.—United Press.

LEAGUE SPLIT IN NAGPUR

No Settlement Reached: Jinnah's Statement

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

With reference to the failure of his efforts to bring about an understanding between two sections of Muslim sections in the province Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League Board, has issued the following press statement:—

Both parties have accepted the policy and programme of the All-India Muslim League. Of this I was glad and when they came to Bombay their differences were only with regard to nomination of candidates and hence the two boards stood apart and both wanted to be recognised by the Central Board of the All-India Muslim League.

"I was pleased when they agreed to a pact agreeing to a common list of candidates to be adopted on the 22nd December. There was to be one Board to be affiliated and recognised by the Central League Board as soon as possible according to our rules. But unfortunately after their return (to Nagpur) Mr. M. Y. Shariff and his colleagues informed me that Mr. Syed Rauff Shah and his colleagues had repudiated the pact whereas Mr. Rauff Shah and his colleagues informed me that Mr. Shariff and his colleagues repudiated the pact. This brought me to Nagpur. Without going into the question as to who was responsible for not being willing to carry out the terms I asked whether they were now in my presence willing to stand by the pact and carry out the terms they had agreed a few days ago in Bombay.

"I found that Mr. Rauff Shah and his colleagues were willing to stand by the pact; but Mr. Shariff (president of the Provincial League Board) informed me that as his party had already passed a resolution adopting their candidates after the repudiation of the pact by Mr. Rauff Shah and his colleagues they now could not go back and were unable to implement the pact. Hence no settlement could be arrived at."—A. P.

Constable Dismissed

BARODA, Jan. 3.

News has been received from Surat that Mirza Nasirbeg, a head police constable, who was fined Rs. 51 for assaulting a telegraph peon, has now been dismissed from his post.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

I GOT 'EM FROM THIS SIDE, INSPECTOR!
DON'T SHOOT--DON'T SHOOT I GIVE UP!
DON'T TRY ANYTHING, WELLS!
OKAY, YOU'VE GOT ME--- HERE'S MY BRIEFCASE---
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